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Valona Advance Resumed; Willkie Arrives at Lisbon; Boston C. I. O. Council Hit

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 24, 1941

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Renew Advance

Advance on Valona, Italian port in Albania, was resumed by the Greeks as weather in the mountains improved.

Capture of villages by the advancing Greeks was reported.

National: Willkie Reaches Lisbon

New York (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, carrying Wendell L. Wilikie and others across the Atlantic, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, at 11:52 a. m., E. S. T., today, Pan American Airways reported.

New York (AP)—The United States Government purchased 203,100,000 ounces of silver in 1940, least for any of the seven years since the Federal silver purchasing policy has been in effect, Handy & Harman, bullion dealers, estimated in their annual review of the silver market.

South Bend, Ind. (AP)—Work on a factory to put the Studebaker Corporation, automobile manufacturers, into the airplane engine business for the duration of the national defense program was scheduled to start here today.

New York (AP)—Orders placed for defense materials in the last half of 1940 crossed the $11,000,000,000 mark, said an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today. Orders in December were $1,411,000,000, compared with $1,237,000,000 in November, according to the figures of the Board, a research organization supported largely by industry.

New England: Clothing Workers Assail C. I. O.

The Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was denounced as "Communistic" by the manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. [Details: Page 9.]

Members of the 101st and 102d Field Artillery, 26th Division, arrived at Camp Edwards as the movement of troops to their base continued. [Details: Page 9.]

Conditions in concentration camps in Unoccupied France were disclosed by Miss Margaret Frawley of the Friends Service Committee. [Details: Page 9.]

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, warned in his annual report against letting the intensity of defense preparations obscure national ideals. [Details: Page 9.]

A lumber camp which carries its railroad to the logs instead of logs to the railroad is described. [Page 9.]

Air and Sea: Fourth Raidless Night Passes

A fourth raidless night was welcomed by Britons as the Ministries of Air and Home Security officially stated "There is nothing to report."

Thick weather over the Dover Straits also prevented any major Royal Air Force operations over Germany.

At sea Germany, through its official news agency, D. N. B., claimed that the Nazi air force had damaged or sunk approximately 25,000 tons of shipping bound for England yesterday.

In Northeast Africa: 20,000 Prisoners for British

Tobruk captures by British Imperial forces and their allies included upwards of 20,000 Italian prisoners, according to Cairo dispatches. Australian authorities claimed the total was 25,000. [Details: Page 4.]

People of Italy were not definitely told of the fall of the North African port, the communiqué stating that some of the garrison, which was declared to have been greatly outnumbered, was still holding out.

British forces were pushing on beyond Tobruk toward Derna.

Haile Selassie was reported to have returned to Ethiopia, where he is expected to organize a revolt against the Italians.

In Europe: Britain Speeds Home Defense

Britain with more than 4,000,000 men under arms has ordered its armed services to speed up every phase of preparation against possible invasion. Marked increases have been made in RAF personnel.

Britain's problems in India are complicated with continued civil disobedience. Vinoba Bhave, one of Mohandas Gandhi's leading advocates, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for anti-war speeches.

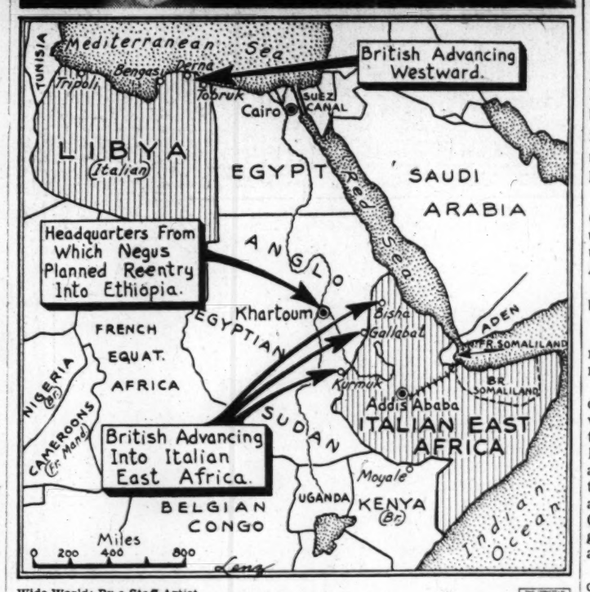
France created a national Council which will constitute a consultative assembly to advise Chief-of-State Pétain.

In Washington: Private Testimony by Officers

Testimony of high-ranking Army and Navy officers in connection with the lend-lease bill to aid Britain was postponed following letters from the officers that they refused to testify in public hearings of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; the Committee then voted to hear them in private sessions. [Details: Page 1.]

With Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador, arriving in Chesapeake Bay aboard the new battleship King George V, the President directed arrangements for receiving the envoy, who was expected to step ashore at Annapolis, Md. [Details: Page 1.]

Claims Former Kingdom



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Haile Selassie and Daughter, Princess Tsahi

The Negus, with a pledge of the full-armed aid of Britain, starts for interior of Ethiopia, to open campaign for expulsion of the Italian conquerors. How the British are squeezing Mussolini's African Empire is indicated on the map.

Haile Selassie Takes Command Of Tribesmen Fighting Italy

SOMEWHERE IN ETHIOPIA (via Khartum), Jan. 15 (Delayed) (AP)—Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia raised the red, yellow and green flag of his former Kingdom in a hidden mountain clearing here today, then set off to the interior to head British-aided Ethiopian tribesmen fighting their Italian conquerors.

The Negus, who had been driven from his throne in 1936 by Premier Mussolini's troops, came back to Ethiopia in a British Army plane.

He flew from Khartum, British headquarters in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where he had conferred in recent weeks with tribal chieftains who slipped across the frontier to plan with him the rearming of Ethiopian natives with British guns.

Accompanying him were a British liaison officer; Ras Kassa, his former War Minister; and a high dignitary of the Ethiopian Church.

The plane circled over the wooded hills of Ethiopia, seeking the concealed landing field prepared by Ethiopian soldiers. Then the pilot swung his craft down through a narrow clearing, its wings clearing trees on either side by a bare 10 feet as it came to rest.

A British Staff Major greeted the Ex-Emperor and party and accompanied them on a short automobile journey to an Ethiopian encampment where dignitaries taking part in the welcoming ceremony included the Former Crown Prince of Ethiopia.

Message of Greeting

A unit of tribal fighters, with British officers at their head, paraded and presented arms smartly as their former leader appeared.

That was the start of a brief ceremony.

The British liaison officer read a message from Maj. Gen. William Platt, Commander of the Sudanese forces, addressing Haile Selassie as "Your Majesty" and expressing "our best wishes for success in the enterprise upon which you are now embarking and for the future welfare and contentment of your country and people."

"It is our earnest hope that our combined and co-ordinated efforts will soon rid your country of our common enemy," the message continued. "It is a great disappointment that operations against the enemy elsewhere prevent my expressing these sentiments personally to Your Majesty at this moment."

Haile Selassie responded: "I am entering Ethiopia with full confidence of assistance from the British Government and Allied forces in order to crush the common enemy."

Then, with the Crown Prince at his side, he walked to the flagpole and raised the Ethiopian flag A bugler blew the royal salute and the Former Emperor reviewed troops who marched past him.

After a quick meal in a camouflaged tent under the trees, the party set forth for the interior to join a British military mission and British regular forces already established in the heart of the country.

An officer of the British mission who had spent months in the interior said that the Italians in Ethiopia confined their activities to main roads, not daring to venture deep

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Germans Crush Rumanian Coup Of Iron Guard

Nazi leaders intervene to aid Antonescu Government after three days of fighting.

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Passed by Military Censor.) Jan. 24 (AP)—Rumania's Council of Ministers in a special communiqué announced today severe punishment would be meted out to Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and Iron Guardist chieftain, and other alleged leaders of the rebellion against the Antonescu Government.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 24—I have just arrived here by plane from Bucharest, Rumania, which has been cut off from the outside world for the past two days, after witnessing one of the strangest revolutions in modern history.

For 3½ days Rumanians—Iron Guard Legionnaires and the regular troops—fought each other under the eyes of the German Army of Occupation.

Stormy demonstrations were dispersed by lethal machine-gun fire Public buildings were stormed.

House-to-house fighting went on, reviving the scenes of the Russian revolution.

Then, yesterday, on the third day of the fighting, the German Army, which hitherto had remained aloof, took a hand. By that time the Rumanian Army, with mechanized and motorized units, rushed in from the provinces and with German aid successively reduced the Iron Guard strongholds, using antitank guns, trench mortars, and light artillery as well as machine guns.

The last Iron Guard resistance crumpled in the evening when two Guardists, who had been manning machine guns, toppled from the window of their post above the restaurant opposite the Telephone Building.

Nation Counts Cost

But sporadic shooting by lone snipers and hoodlums continued far into the night while Bucharest and the whole of Rumania took stock of the casualties. About 1,000 Guardists are believed to have been killed while the Army and Gendarmes together must have lost an equal number.

I arrived in Bucharest on the afternoon of Jan. 22 on the same plane with George Weller of the Chicago Daily News. The meager information that had come out of Rumania up to that time was vague and conflicting. We knew there was trouble, but the first inkling of what really was afoot we received when the bus, bring-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Roosevelt Goes to Greet Halifax at Annapolis; Lend-Lease Fights Delay

Battle was over whether Army, Navy and Air heads should testify in open session.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Failure of high ranking officers of the Army and Navy to appear as witnesses today caused a partisan squabble in the House Foreign Affairs Committee and threatened to delay House hearings on the lend-lease bill as Republican opponents charged that the Administration was attempting to "muzzle" the military experts.

The Democrats, who control the House Committee, ultimately voted to hear three high ranking army, navy and air officials in secret session, after the Republicans had vainly sought an open hearing. The officials are Gen. George C Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and Maj. Gen George Brett, Acting Chief of the Army Air Corps.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meanwhile approved plans to start its independent hearings Monday with Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., followed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox Tuesday and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson Wednesday.

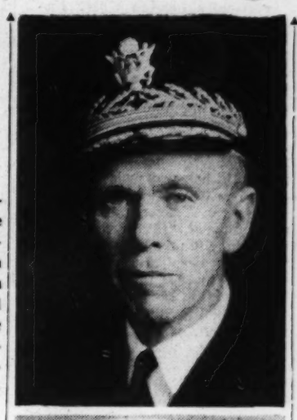
Some Senate members want Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who told the House yesterday that he was "neutral" as regards the war situation and who urged a negotiated peace, to be recalled for questioning.

How Mixup Occurred

The three military officials failed to appear as the morning session opened. It was explained that the full committee had authorized Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, isolationist leader, to invite whatever witnesses he wished as "minority witnesses." He invited officers Admiral Stark, General Marshall, and General Brett to appear in open session. These officials, according to a statement issued by the democratic side of the committee, "suggested a committee invitation and stated that they preferred to be heard in executive session."

The first thing the crowded hearing room knew of the squabble this morning was a verbal ex-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1



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Gen. George C. Marshall
(Top) Army Chief of Staff, who with

Admiral Harold R. Stark
(Middle) Chief of Naval Operations and

Maj. Gen. George Brett
(Below) Acting Head of Army Air Corps are slated to testify on Lend-Lease Bill.

New Envoy of Britain faces foggy weather in passing capes of Chesapeake Bay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt left the White House grounds by automobile today, presumably for Annapolis, Md., to greet Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador, upon his arrival on the battleship King George V.

In the car with the President were his military and naval aides.

In Chesapeake Bay was anchored the presidential yacht Potomac, which the Chief Executive frequently uses for week-end cruises on the Bay and up the Potomac River to Washington.

The yacht arrived in Annapolis last night and was anchored next to the United States Naval Academy station ship with a supply ship that ordinarily carries secret service agents lying nearby.

Possibility was seen that the Potomac might be used to bring the distinguished visitors ashore.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here at 2:50 p. m. today to greet Lord Halifax.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24 (AP)—The new battleship King George, passed the Chesapeake Bay capes at 7 this morning.

Later the Coast Guard at Norfolk confirmed that the 35,000-ton warship passed Cape Henry at 7:03 a. m., "proceeding very slowly" through a fog.

It was said the battleship would anchor off Annapolis in deep water where United States battleships lie to take Naval Academy midshipmen aboard for summer cruises.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Lord Halifax, new British ambassador to Washington, and Lady Halifax probably will land today at Norfolk, Va., from the new battleship King George V, informed sources here disclosed.

When Lord and Lady Halifax sailed several days ago they were bidden godspeed by Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill who accompanied them to their northern port of embarkation.

An Admiralty communique said: "Lord Halifax, His Majesty's Ambassador-designate to the United States, and Lady Halifax will land in America today en route for Washington.

"Lord and Lady Halifax have crossed the Atlantic in the battleship King George V, Capt. W. R. Patterson, CVO, RN.

This was the first official intimation that the King George V, 35,000 tons, is in commission. It is one of a class of the five largest and most powerfully armed battleships in the world.

The King George V was launched on Feb. 21, 1939.

Word was received from London last April that the King George V and four new sister-ships were undergoing trial runs, but the ship had not been mentioned in official dispatches since that time.

The floating fortress, described by the London press at the time of her launching as one of the "largest battleships ever built in this country," mounts 10 14-inch guns in two quadruple turrets and one twin turret, 16 5.25-inch guns and many lighter ones. The ship was designed to carry three airplanes and 1,500 officers and men. It has a speed of about 30 knots.

Intimate Message from Washington

Italian Press 'Scoops' on American News Uncover Some Astounding Things, Chiefly That the 'News' Is Old Stuff or Merely Non-Existent

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the most fascinating reading matter appearing in American newspapers is coming out of Rome datelines, especially so when the dispatches start out: "an official spokesman revealed today," or "an Italian newspaper said this morning."

And some of the more fancy stories are causing quite a splash in these parts—at least momentarily—and are causing Washington correspondents to wonder how long they can stand up under the journalistic competition from the Il Duce's capital.

Take, for example, La Vita Italiana, one of Rome's monthly magazines which seems to be showing a journalistic enterprise which would be the envy of the Elder Pulitzer or "lusty" Scripps—although on examination its latest "scoop" seems to turn out more like some of Hearst's Spanish War stories.

But the Washington correspondents have to track them down whenever an Italian columnist—what couldn't President Roosevelt do with an Italian newspaper columnist—conjure up a new one, and that's the reason for this story today.

The new one which La Vita Italiana has conjured up is the "scoop of the year"—verbatim extracts from a United States Senate Naval Committee report which the editor, Giovanni Presziosi, declares American newspapers "have kept hidden from the American people" for eight months. And Editor Presziosi is immediately joined by Virginio Gayda, who is the most editorial-writingist editor Mussolini ever had, in "revealing" that this report was suppressed because it "advised isolation."

Two Points—Wrong on Both

Perhaps it isn't too easy to reply to this sensational news "beat" and certainly Washington correspondents wouldn't want to appear to throw down a good yarn out of professional jealousy. The fact is the Presziosi-Gayda effort seems to be wrong only on two points.

1. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee report of last May 15—the one hit upon by the Fascist editors—was not "kept hidden," was not suppressed in any way by either the Committee or the American newspapers. News stories together with pertinent extracts from the report were widely printed in the American press at the time and more than 5,000 copies of the report were officially circulated. The Committee itself authenticates both of these statements.

2. The report did not "advise isolation."

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, brands as "absolutely unfounded" the La Vita Italiana and Gayda statements that his Committee's report "advised isolation," and, being somethihg of an isolationist himself, Senator Walsh, a Washington correspondent can say, would be willing to call a thing isolationist if it were.

It is interesting to examine the precise method of distortion which La Vita Italiana used.

The Italian periodical stated that the report said that the view that America would be endangered by an Axis victory was "based on an erroneous valuation of the facts and without military basis."

The report says nothing about the danger to the United States from an Axis victory Actually, the report did say in effect that the view that the United States should get right into the war at once in order to assure a British victory, was based on an erroneous evaluation of the facts and without military basis.

Good Trick If You Can Do It

It's a neat trick—if it works—to juggle the words in such a way as to have a Senate Committee appear to be saying that an Axis victory was no concern of the United States when the Senate Committee was in fact saying that its naval advisers felt confident of a British victory. Following are the exact words from the report bearing upon this point:

"The United States can best preserve its own security by doing everything possible to bolster allied sea and air power," the report states, observing that there appears to be no necessity for involving the American fleet in the war.

"Some naval experts point out that the view that we ought to fight now when we would have allies rather than take the chance of having to fight victorious totalitarian states flushed with victory at a later date, is based upon an incorrect evaluation of actual military facts and upon military history.

"History is replete with instances demonstrating beyond a reasonable doubt that no insular nation (using the word insular in a military sense) is ever defeated so long as she retains command of her vital sea communications and further showing that her decline—a decline which eventually ends in defeat—begins with the decline of her sea power.

"No qualified expert, or student of history, would contend that Great Britain faces defeat until she loses command of the sea and air approaches to the British Isles and her vital trade routes."

Also La Vita Italiana forgot—is that the right word?—one little fact—probably it got slipped under a copy of "Mein Kampf"—the fact that the report was written before the fall of France.

All in all, this is an illuminating case study of how the Axis propagandists get in their work.

And Signor Gayda, though he shouts with the voice of Mussolini himself, is having a hard time trying to drown out the resounding strains of "The Wizard of Oz" as the Aussies continue to swing along the Libyan trail. **Roscoe Drummond.**

Poll Indicates Stronger Call To Aid Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Despite the congressional controversy over the terms of the lend-lease bill, public opinion throughout the country is showing constantly increasing support for vigorous aid to Britain at whatever risk.

While the biggest headlines will for a time be reserved for the more sensational clashes of judgment between such news-worthy figures as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Secretary of State Cordell Hull or Norman Thomas and William S. Knudsen, the visible element of national opinion exerts a powerful influence over the ultimate decision which Congress will take.

The latest expression of public opinion is contained in today's report from the Gallup Poll which shows that sentiment toward Britain has reached the point where more than two voters in every three favors giving it aid even at the risk of getting into the war.

Dr. Gallup points out that this figure is nearly double what it was at the time the Nazis invaded Holland, Belgium and France last summer and has been materially strengthened by President Roosevelt's latest "Fireside Chat."

Steady Rise for Aid

The question which has been put to that cross-section of the American people, which has enabled Dr. Gallup to forecast presidential elections with almost precision-like accuracy, is this: Which of these two things do you think is the more important for the United States to try to do—keep out of war ourselves or help England win, even at the risk of getting into the war?"

This question which has been asked regularly every month but one for the past eight months has shown the steady and ascendant

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Nazis commend Lindbergh for 'courageous' statement: Page 2.

Halifax, His Task

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 24—Viscount Halifax's landing in the United States is far more than the mere arrival of a new British Ambassador to Washington.

It is hardly an exaggeration to call it a landmark in the world's history in light of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's declaration at the Pilgrims' farewell lunch to Lord Halifax in London: "The future of the whole world and the hopes of a broadening civilization founded upon Christian ethics depend upon the relations between the British Empire or the Commonwealth of Nations and the United States."

What are Lord Halifax's tasks, what are his qualifications, and what course is Anglo-American relationship likely to run before the end of his term of office?

Primarily Britain's Ambassador today has to interpret not only to Washington but to all Americans the world-wide significance of Britain's stand against aggression.

Mere Diplomacy Transcended

His is no task of traditional continental secret or closed diplomacy. Britain and the United States have advanced far beyond that stage He is not to try to persuade the American Government to follow any policy contrary to American opinion. For recent months have shown how rapidly British and American aims are converging into one common goal—to win and re-

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Fund Nearing Halfway Point

With 12 days to go, less than half the total goal of $4,883,000 to be raised by the Greater Boston Community Fund has been obtained, Henry R. Guild told workers today at the Dutch-treat luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. The official amount of money now obtained is $1,993,211.

Workers were warned by their chairman that volunteer solicitors would have to strive to maintain the high level of work performed in previous campaigns, if the goal of this year is to be achieved by Feb. 5.

Led by Supt. Arthur L. Gould, teachers in the Boston public schools are going over the top with their contributions, it was announced today by Michael J. Galvin, Chairman of the Public Employees division. The William Lloyd Garrison School, Dorchester, went over the 100 per cent mark for the sixth successive campaign.

Immediate steps have been taken by the Council of Social Agencies, the social planning arm of the Community Fund, to give necessary assistance to members of those fishermen's families whose husbands were lost in the sinking of their ship in Boston Harbor.

Clothes and food were distributed to some of the families, and money was provided for current expenditures. The Council will keep the various families until arrangements have been made for their future.

List of contributors: Page 10.

Kansas Lawmakers Oppose Aid Bill in Present Form

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24 (AP)—The Kansas Legislature strongly opposed President Roosevelt's lend-lease plan today with the Senate's adoption of a resolution asking Congress not to pass the bill "in its present form."

The House adopted the resolution yesterday. Copies will be sent to Congress and Governors of adjoining States. The legislative resolution, urged by Gov. Payne Ratner, declared "our national defense program should be carried out and material aid should be furnished to Britain without placing such unprecedented, all-embracing and unnecessary powers in the hands of one man and without a complete surrender by Congress of all its legislative powers."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, Jan. 24, 1941

Travel talks	2
Washington Sidelights	3
Today's Woman	6
The Home Forum	8
Preparedness and Opportunity	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Rhode Island Letter	10
Real Estate Column	10
Hollywood Letter	11
Entertainment Timetable	11
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Radio Timetable	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Hutchins Sees Drift Into War by Americans

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, asserted yesterday that he believed "the American people are about to commit suicide" by drifting into a war for which they are "morally and intellectually unprepared."

"The conclusion is inescapable," he said, "that the President is reconciled to active military intervention if such intervention is needed to defeat the Axis in this war.

"I have supported Mr. Roosevelt since he first went to the White House. I have never questioned his integrity or his good will. But under the pressure of great responsibilities, in the heat of controversy, in the international game of bluff, the President's speeches and recommendations are committing us to obligations abroad which we cannot perform.

"The effort to perform them will prevent the achievement of the aims for which the President stands at home."

The educator, speaking on an unsponsored radio program over the National Broadcasting Company's red network, cited recent utterances of President Roosevelt defining the American goal as "a world founded on freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear," and added:

"I hold that the United States can better serve suffering humanity everywhere by staying out" of the wars in Europe and Asia.

"We used to hear of 'all aid short of war,'" he continued in the prepared text of his address, his first in eight years dealing with other than educational subjects.

"The words 'short of war' are ominously missing from the President's recent speeches. The lease-lend bill contains provisions that we should have regarded as acts of war up to last week."

"We cannot assume," Dr. Hutchins submitted, "that any combination of powers can successfully invade this hemisphere if we are prepared to defend ourselves and determined to be free. . . . There is no such inevitability about war with the Axis as to prevent us from asking ourselves whether we shall serve suffering humanity better everywhere by going into this war or by staying out.

"The chances of accomplishing the high moral purpose which the President has stated for America, even if we stay out of war, are not bright. . . . But we have a chance to help humanity if we do not go into this war. If we do go into it, we have no chance at all.

"The reason why we have no chance to help humanity if we go into this war is that we are not prepared. I do not mean, primarily, that we are unprepared in a military sense. I mean that we are morally and intellectually unprepared to execute the moral mission to which the President calls us." . . .

125 of Chicago Faculty Back Aid to Britain

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 24

A statement urging immediate enactment by Congress of the Lend-Lease bill was issued last night by 125 University of Chicago faculty members.

The statement was released while Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University, was saying in a radio address that the United States should do everything possible to stay at peace.

The statement said in part:

"We urge the immediate enactment of House bill 1,776, which will empower our democratically elected Chief Executive to take all necessary measures to prevent the national disaster which threatens us as long as Hitler remains undefeated."

There are about 900 on the University's faculty.

Needless Expense Seen in Draft Boards' Action

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Failure of many draft boards to follow Army physical standards in selecting draftees is saddling the defense program with "great, needless costs," Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Second Army Commander, said here.

He made the comment when asked by newspapermen why 20 of Memphis' 230 selectees had been turned down at induction centers after passing physical tests given by local examiners.

General Lear pointed to the cost of making records on selectees, transportation from home to induction centers and maintenance until they are returned.

From the rejected draftee's standpoint, "the procedure is highly unfair," the General added. "He is taken from his ordinary pursuits for an indefinite, though short period of time for no purpose. Usually he has made his personal arrangements to be absent for a year at considerable trouble.

"In some cases," he said, "it costs the man his job."

Gas Tax Is Urged For General Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite the State Supreme Court's invalidation of two previous highway fund diversion attempts, Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, in his annual message to the General Assembly, reiterated his suggestion that proceeds from one cent of the gasoline tax be used for general State purposes. He urged re-enactment of the 1922 statute imposing a levy of one cent a gallon on gasoline for ordinary State operating expenses and a simultaneous reduction by one cent of the present six-cent tax.

This action would continue the six-cent a gallon tax, but would allocate to the highway department the revenue from only four cents of the tax as compared with the five cents now levied for State use.

Declaring that he could not conceive how "in these times of advancing of food and all essentials it is possible to reduce the budget commission's recommendations sufficient to balance the budget," the Governor told legislators "it would seem, therefore, that the most direct and the most equitable approach to meeting our problem of providing a balanced budget would be the levying of a gasoline tax of one cent per gallon for general purposes of the State."

Turn Off the Heat

MELBOURNE, Jan. 24 (AP)—Marble Bar, a town in northwestern Australia, yesterday had its 100th consecutive day of temperatures above 100 degrees.

Nazis Commend Lindbergh For 'Courageous' Statement

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—"Hats off to Charles Lindbergh for the courage shown," was the reaction of authorized German sources today to the American airman's deposition before a United States House Committee yesterday.

"In view of the moral terrorism exerted by interventionists this courage shown is exemplary," they said.

"It is doubtful whether many individuals in the United States can be found in prominent positions who are willing to act as courageously, although many feel as Lindbergh does," they added.

Up to last midnight, no German newspaper had carried anything about Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's testimony before the United States House Foreign Affairs Committee. The DNB, German news agency, had distributed nothing.

London Comment

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—News of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's denunciation of the British aid bill and his desire for strict United States neutrality in the war was printed under big headlines in the British press today but there was no immediate editorial comment.

The Daily Herald headline read: "'Should Regret British Win'—Lindbergh."

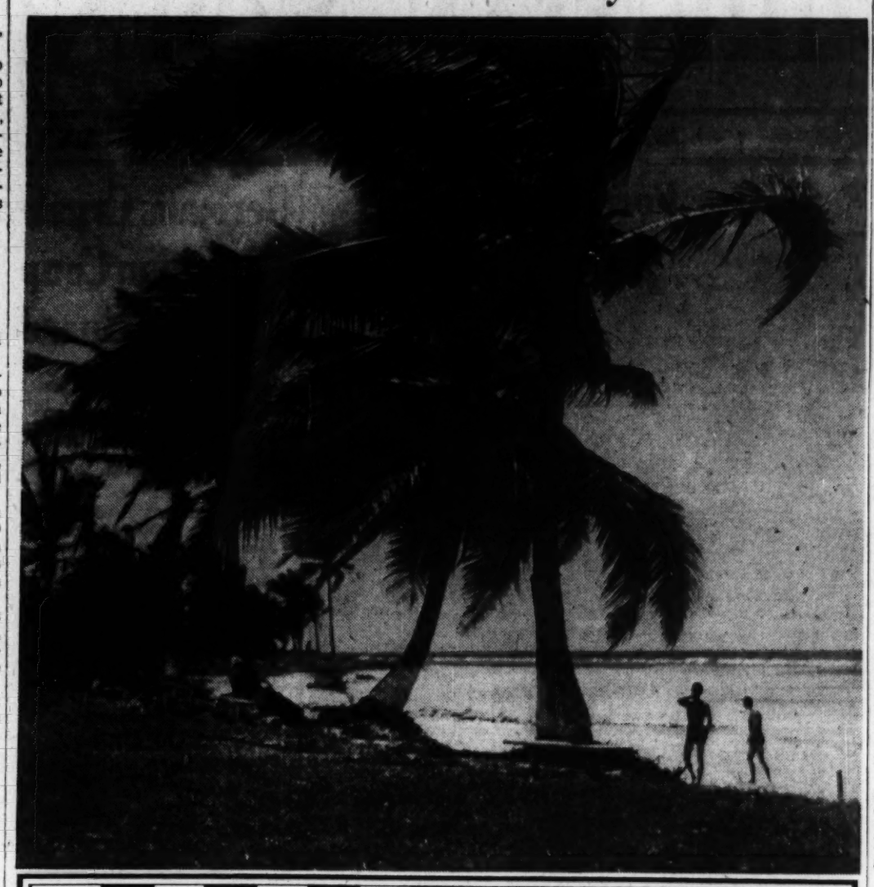
Over a double-column story the Daily Mirror said, "Lindbergh Again."

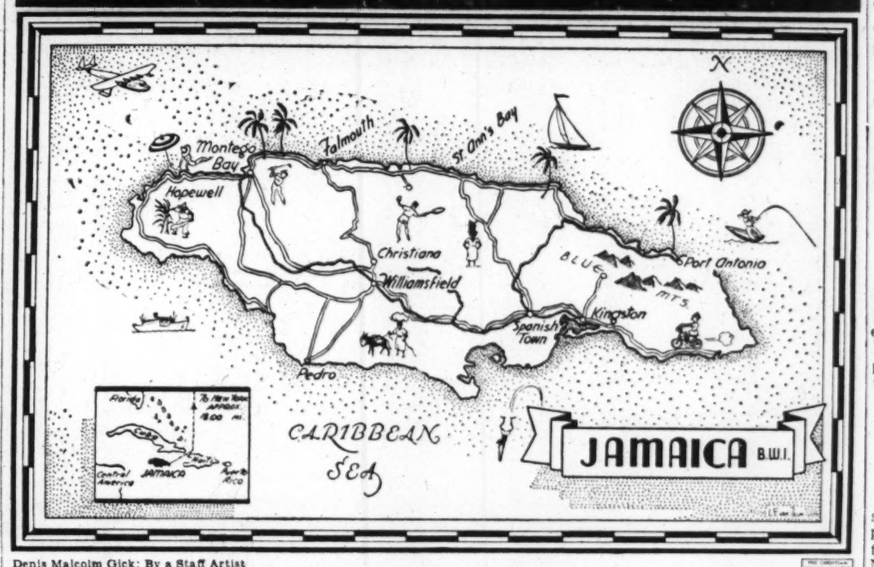
The News Chronicle featured the testimony of the newspaper columnist Hugh S. Johnson with a headline: "U. S. May Be in War in 90 Days," giving a secondary place to Mr. Lindbergh's testimony.

The Times, London, headline said "Colonel Lindbergh Wants Draw."

The Daily Mail, first British newspaper to carry a report of Colonel Lindbergh's testimony, put the story under the three-column headline: "Lindbergh's 'No' to British Aid." The story ran three-quarters of a column.

Jamaica in January





Denis Malcolm Gick: By a Staff Artist

An Island Scene and Map

A sandy beach lined with coconut palms is one of Jamaica's chief attractions to the tourist to this tropical island resort. Here may be seen one of Jamaica's excellent beaches where swimming and just plain lolling in the sand or sun may be enjoyed at its best.

Warmth, Sunshine, Sports—at Jamaica

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We received a letter the other day from a friend in Jamaica, casually commenting on the forthcoming tourist season there: "It's a shame," the letter said, "more boats aren't stopping at the island this year—but then, those who never miss a season will be back—we've had their bookings for months."

We can vouch for that statement. It's been our good fortune to visit Jamaica several times, and on each boat trip there were people at our table returning for the ninth or tenth time.

The United Fruit Line, which makes regular sailings to Jamaica, reports heavy bookings for the months of February and March—the height of the Jamaica season. The trend of heavy travel to Jamaica this year has forced the Pan American Airways to put in service an additional weekly flying clipper between Miami and Kingston. This new air service will continue through March and makes three regular clipper trips weekly to Jamaica.

The Attraction

Just what is it about Jamaica that calls people back year after year? On our first trip, by way of dinner table conversation, we asked this question. The gentleman at our left said, "Well, I go for the bathing at Montego Bay—there's nothing like it anywhere." Another passenger explained, "I happen to like good hot sunshine, the sort you can rely on day after day—so I come down every year to get my fill." The couple at our right were making their twelfth trip: "We've got our car on the boat again. We like to tour the island. You see, my husband and I have a strenuous season in New York—he writes and I publish a magazine—so we just tour the island and drink in the lush tropics, stopping here and there at guest houses. It's more satisfying than anything we've yet found to do."

One might be led to believe, from the foregoing, that Jamaica is only for those having a sizeable purse, and not for one whose vacation is governed by a budget. In selecting a British possession this year, a point to be considered is the favorable rate of exchange.

The United Fruit 14-day cruise is $160 minimum, with a stopover at Kingston of two weeks. The boats sail Wednesdays from New York, calling at Kingston, Barranquilla and Cartagena (Columbia), Cristobal (Panama Canal Zone). On alternate trips the call at Kingston is made at the end of the trip, and a round-trip ticket for Kingston can be purchased for $153.

Central Location

The Myrtlebank Hotel, a mere shilling's distance from where your boat will dock, provides a central location in Kingston. Seasoned visitors sometimes prefer to stay here a few days before leaving for other parts of the island. Motor trips over the mountains or along the seacoast, picnic and fishing trips, can be planned from this hotel. The Myrtlebank has an excellent outdoor swimming pool and good golf is within a half-hour's drive. The tariff at this hotel is about $7.50 a day, American plan. Manor House Hotel in Constant Spring, seven or eight miles out of Kingston, is about $4 a day. Guest houses are less expensive.

It is about a day's ride—either by train or motor—from Kingston to Montego Bay. The route passes through the heart of Jamaica, first winding its way to the dizzy heights of the Blue Mountain range and then ascending to the more level lands where primitive villages bring to the traveler the real atmosphere of Jamaica. Acres of sugar cane, banana plantations, coconut and citrus groves greet the visitor on every side. Along the highway moves the slow traffic of the natives — highwheel carts drawn by mules.

Having arrived at Montego Bay you have a selection of places to stay, from a comfortable guest house to the Casa Blanca Hotel. Under either roof you will be accessible to the bathing beach, which offers ideal bathing. It is of white sand, the water is a clear blue green, at least 75° Fahrenheit from day to day.

Your boat trip will be pleasurable and restful on the United Fruit Line. The ships are comfortably appointed, and the food excellent.

Just a few details about booking: a round-trip ticket must be purchased in advance to assure passage back to the States, a passport is required, and a British visa, if you're stopping over in Jamaica. Take practical cruise clothes, as much "pin" money as you can scrape up for those Jamaica baskets, Jippa-Jappa hats, and doeskins, and you will have the proverbial "wonderful time."

Monitor Traveltalks

U. S. Troops Best Educated in World

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Uncle Sam's soldiers probably are the best educated fighting men in the world.

The Army offered a few statistics on the subject today in a survey of the schooling of the 180,152 enlisted men who signed up during the second half of 1940.

The number of $21-a-month rookies with college degrees was 2,638 and an additional 372 reported they had done post graduate study. Those with at least one year of college totaled 5,514.

High school graduates numbered 53,483 and those with grammer school educations, 57,450.

Moreover, the Army reported, virtually all of the 47,000 noncommissioned officers now in active service are former college men.

Pétain Advisory Board Covers Wide Field of French Activity

VICHY, France, Jan. 24 (AP)—A A new National Council of nearly 200 members was set up by the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, today to share with him the responsibility of directing the Government.

An announcement by Marshal Pétain more than a month ago forecasting formation of the Assembly said it would "give advice and assure useful contact between the Chief of State and the people."

The new body will be only provisional until a new constitution is drafted, it was explained, and while including many members of the old Senate and Chamber of Deputies will not replace these two bodies.

Havas, French news agency, reported that the Official Journal would publish the new law setting the Council and would name its members.

They will not be appointed for fixed terms.

The Council will have neither constitutional nor legislative powers. It will be consulted only on questions submitted by Marshal Pétain and its decisions will be only "advice" to the Chief of State, who need not follow it.

Not only parliamentarians, but more than 40 representatives from agriculture, an "appreciable contingent" from industry, prominent intellectuals, and members of liberal professions are to be given membership.

Members of trade unions, skilled workers and city and farm workers also will have a proportionally larger place than in the last elected Parliaments. A war veterans' organization also will have members.

A communiqué said the choice, "down to the last detail, is the personal work of the Marshal" and the Council is so selected that it will "represent essential elements of national life."

Most members have more than four children and some have seven, nine and even 11. This was taken as a "sure guarantee" that the principle of family would be protected.

French Fleet

MADRID, Jan. 24 (AP) — The newspaper Madrid said editorially yesterday that if the Vichy Government wants Italian-German collaboration it must give up all or part of the remainder of the French fleet and pointed to the United States-British destroyer deal as a precedent.

The newspaper said that if the American action in trading 50 destroyers to Britain for bases in British Western Hemisphere possession was not a violation of neutrality, then France would not be guilty of an unneutral act.

Madrid's editorial carries the ominous statement that if France is looking for an opportunity to renew the war against the Axis it would not likely be given much time to play such a risky game.

Censorship Eased

VICHY, France, Jan. 24 (AP)—The recent stringent censorship on dispatches from the Unoccupied Zone of France has been eased by order of Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin.

M. Flandin's assumption of press control powers after the resignation of Paul Baudouin on Jan. 3 brought into effect a severe censorship under which little but scanty communiqués could be sent to America. Some stories were killed outright and others delayed for many hours.

Meanwhile, under the terms of the Armistice, German and Italian news organizations had the right to send uncensored dispatches.

Vigorous protests led to the modification this week. Correspondents at first were skeptical, but now are finding that their stories, although they still must be submitted to the censor, are merely marked "read."

Stories dealing with the security of the State and the person of Chief of State Pétain still are surveyed carefully, but for the rest it is a matter of "advice" by the censor that such and such should not be sent because it is untrue.

If the correspondent insists on sending the story anyway, he is permitted to do so with the understanding that he will be held personally responsible for the consequences.

Tunisia Vital

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, declared tonight in a radiocast to France that the whole French Empire "will reenter the war of liberation as a bloc if tomorrow the enemy puts his foot in our Tunisia with or without Vichy's consent."

Youth Group Backs Aid Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Complete support of the lend-lease bill is pledged to President Roosevelt by the Committee of 30 Million, Inc., Nation-wide organization representing American youth between the ages of 18 and 35, in a telegram sent to the White House, it was announced here today.

The telegram, signed by the Executive Board and Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., President of the group, stressed the necessity of immediate action in establishing a definite foreign policy if democracy was to be preserved. A seven-point program designed to elaborate that presented by President Roosevelt in his Congressional message of Jan. 6 was embodied in the message. The program included these points:

All defense industries to operate on a 24-hour basis of three shifts and the President to exercise full powers under the national emergency to put this into effect; utilization of the Reuther plan for the mass production of airplanes; universal military service for all young men between the ages of 18 and 21; the United States to accept responsibility for patroling the neutral zone established in the Western Hemisphere by the Havana Conference.

"We urge that the Government consult with Democrats in exile from both the invaded countries and the aggressor nations, Germany and Italy, to prepare now for a just and lasting peace," the message declared as its sixth point.

The Committee of 30 Million was established in November as a rally-point for young persons of the United States opposed to Nazism, Fascism, Communism and all groups advocating appeasement with such systems.

Cavalry Scout Car 'Swims' River Using Empty 'Gas' Cans as Floats

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., Jan. 24 (AP)—The Sixth Cavalry took one of its midget automobiles to a river today and made it swim, after a fashion, in another step to keep it abreast of the horse in scouting.

The midget car was floated with 28 10-gallon gasoline drums while the rear wheels, fitted with paddles, were dropped into the water for locomotive purposes.

Col. John Considine, commanding officer, said he believed the test was the Army's first and added, "We are just beginning to work on this idea."

"The car has enormous possibilities for cross-country scouting, but, of course, it stops dead in its tracks when it comes to a river or creek," he explained. "Naturally, in reconnaissance work it is necessary to scout beyond a stream or a river. We have the equipment available here and if it is possible to float this car over a stream practically, it would be extremely useful."

Colonel Considine and Capt. W. B. Hope, his motor officer, operated the car on the test over a 50-yard course. Its speed was limited to about two miles an hour, but both said this could be increased.

The car weighs 2,750 pounds with its load. Gasoline drums used in the water are carried by auxiliary trucks for fuel purposes and would be available without being listed as additional equipment.

Army Has Shoes For All Size Feet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—To give every soldier shoes of the proper size, each Army post or supply depot keeps in stock at least 90 different sizes.

The regular stocks included lengths from 5 to 12, widths from A to EE, Army officials said. Sometimes, however, the Army has to provide shoes as large as 16, and small as 4½.

The stocks at Army posts total approximately 425,000 pairs, the War Department said. The Quartermaster depots maintain a supply of 590,000 pairs, and have ordered 2,455,000 more.

Bible Is 'Best Seller' Among Chicago Books

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP) — The most popular book in this city, the Chicago Bible Society opined yesterday, is the Bible.

The Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, Secretary of the organization, reported it distributed 449,980 copies in Cook County (Chicago) last year through not-for-profit sales and outright gifts.

"There is no explanation," he added, "except that there is a tremendous reawakening of interest in religion—one of those deep, silent movements that get under way once in a generation before the people are aware of it."

U. S. Pine Pulp Gets Added Call

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 24 (AP)—Shortage of imported spruce wood pulp used as a basic material for rayon cloth will open up a new market for southern pine pulp, Herbert W. Payne, rayon division director of the Textile Workers' Union of America, predicts.

He added that once the "southern pine pulp is ready, it will supplant spruce because it will be better and will be cheaper since there will be no more importation charges."

Mr. Payne also said the shortage would increase the use of cotton—used in finer grades of rayon—grown in the United States.

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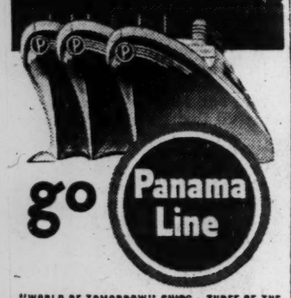

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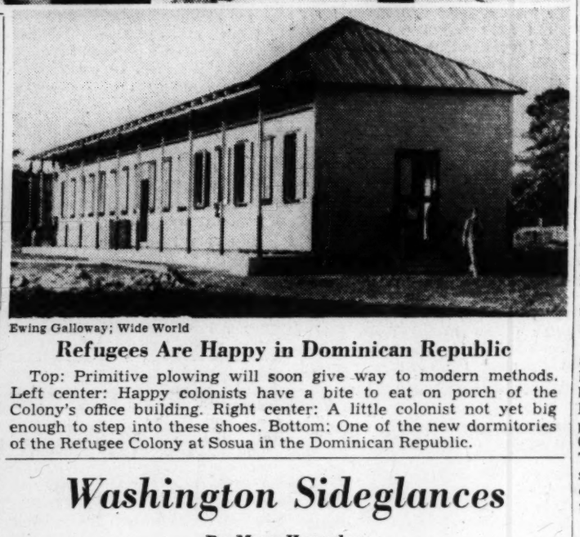
Refugee Colony in Dominican Republic Flourishes



Ewing Galloway; Wide World

Refugees Are Happy in Dominican Republic

Top: Primitive plowing will soon give way to modern methods. Left center: Happy colonists have a bite to eat on porch of the Colony's office building. Right center: A little colonist not yet big enough to step into these shoes. Bottom: One of the new dormitories of the Refugee Colony at Sosua in the Dominican Republic.

Several hundred persons at end of first year are hoped eventually to reach 100,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A model settlement project for European refugees in the Dominican Republic has grown in a year into a thriving colony of several hundred persons.

This was disclosed by officials of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which announced that representatives of the 32 nations having members on the Committee will visit the Colony to see what progress has been made.

The experiment which may form a pattern for large-scale resettlement of European refugees in the New World already has opened up a bright future to the many colonists transplanted there, officials said.

But one of the problems faced by the early Jamestown settlers in this country—a scarcity of women—has arisen in the Dominican settlement. Two-thirds of the colonists are men—most of them in their early twenties—and they need feminine help and companionship, officials explained.

Want Women Pioneers

So the representatives in Europe who pass on the qualifications of the prospective colonists, are looking for some hardy young women to become pioneers.

The Dominican project was started by the Intergovernmental Committee a year ago with the organization of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association after the Republic agreed to receive 100,000 refugees. The Association, privately supported, was capitalized at $10,000,000.

Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic, personally contributed an estate of 26,000 acres with buildings and equipment at Sosua for the colony.

There the colonists are trained in agriculture, handicraft and other work, and given a start in their new pursuits. So far they have converted 3,000 acres into farming land and organized their own dairy industry.

Coming from various European countries, they are taught Spanish and otherwise prepared for Dominican citizenship.

Watch Kept Against Agitators

Politics has little place in the Colony, officials said. Examiners are careful to keep out potential political agitators.

The latest group of colonists arrived about a week ago from Great Britain.

The settlers have already built and cleared 10 miles of road and have used in connection with buildings for new arrivals, 500 gallons of paint, more than 4,000 pounds of nails, and have laid 120,000 square feet of metal roofing. The settlers get their own homesteads with about 25 to 30 acres of land after some knowledge of tropical agriculture.

Another Tract Donated

The Generalissimo has just donated 50,000 more acres for the settlement of refugees. The land is adjacent to the 26,000-acre estate at Sosua. The President of the Settlement Association, James N. Rosenberg, in voicing thanks for the gift said in part:

"Your magnificent new contribution to the rescue work for oppressed people of Europe regardless of race or religion, is an act of historic generosity. It gives my colleagues and me renewed hope, courage and opportunity to go ahead."

U. S. Party Off For Dominican Refugee Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—A distinguished party of American Government and settlement officials are today en route to the Dominican Republic to participate in observances marking the first anniversary of the agreement made Jan. 30, 1940, for the establishment of 100,000 refugee settlers in the West Indies republic.

Robert T. Pell of the State Department, George L. Warren, Executive Secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees; James N. Rosenberg, President of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, and Harold F. Linder of the Co-Ordinating Foundation, were among those who left here for the Dominican Republic aboard the steamship Coamo of the Porto Rico Line on Jan. 23.

Accredited representatives of 32 nations, members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, will meet in Cuidad Trujillo, the capital, with President Troncoso de la Concha of the Republic and other officials for a three-day conference. On Feb. 1, President Troncoso will lead the delegation by motorcars to Sosua, site of the first settlement, where detailed plans for enlarging the work will be discussed.

Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, one-time President of the Dominican Republic, who is now in New York on official mission, is contributing 50,000 additional acres of land adjacent to the 26,000-acre estate given by him last year at Sosua, on the northern part of the Island. General Trujillo is also giving the Association a site for a vacation home for the settlers 3,000 feet above sea level, about two hours from Sosua, it was announced.

While there are at present 300 settlers at Sosua, another 1,000 have been selected, many from the Continent of Europe. Sir Herbert Emerson, Director General of the Intergovernmental Committee, is in charge of selection.

The agreement of a year ago was made by the Dominican Republic and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association.

State Officials Pledge Full Aid in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—State officials, through the Council of State Governments, have pledged their full co-operation in furthering the national defense program.

In a resolution adopted at the final session of its three-day meeting here this week, the Council urged each State to "immediately take all necessary steps to promote total defense" and pledged "to each other and to the nation their full resources."

In a more specific declaration the council, acting upon a request from William S. Knudsen, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management, recommended that States join in the campaign for decentralization of defense effort by lining up small manufacturing plants for Government contracts.

At the present time, the Council said, "many small manufacturers in every State are unaware of their potential usefulness in the defense effort and will remain so unless competent individuals seek them out, examine their plants and advise them in respect thereto."

Expressing concern over the recent Supreme Court decision in the New River case giving the Federal Government new authority over non-navigable interstate waters, the Council requested the national association of Attorneys General to investigate "the immediate and ultimate effect of this decision." The Council took the position that the court decision indicates "that administrative agencies of the Federal Government may now restrict, interfere with or hamper the use of even the smallest of our streams without State consent."

Acting on reports of two of its special committees, the Council recommended transfer of work relief administration from the Federal Government to the States and endorsed establishment of a national tax commission to formulate a comprehensive tax program for all levels of government.

The Council voted to further its campaign for reduction in interstate trade barriers through regional hearings. It recommended that States considering themselves adversely affected by legislation of other States petition the Council of State Governments to use its good officers to arrange conferences. Great Lakes and Atlantic seaboard States were commended for their successful interstate action in the preservation and development of their fisheries.

President Picks High Court Appointee—But Won't Tell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he has already determined upon his sixth appointee to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Justice James C. McReynolds but that it will be a long time—weeks—before he will announce it.

"No suggestions, please," the President told his press conference in urging the correspondents to let it be known that there would be no use bombarding the White House with Supreme Court recommendations as it is all settled; but he refused to give any reason for postponing the announcement.

But there are, of course, reasons, and Washington observers do not think they would be very wide of the mark in pointing out that there are two alternative factors, one of which is keeping the President from bringing his nomination promptly before the Senate.

Either the nomination is likely to be quite controversial—as in the case of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson—or the nomination will take an Administration stalwart away from a key post where he is very much needed right now—as in the case of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, whose aid and influence the President wants behind the lend-lease bill.

In either case, Mr. Roosevelt's cryptic declaration at his press conference tends, in the judgment of many, to make Mr. Jackson and Mr. Byrnes the most probable prospects, with the Attorney General somewhat in the lead.

One correspondent asked the President if the announcement would be delayed until after Congress had acted upon the lend-lease bill and he laughingly said nothing.

But the President's appointment of the new American Ambassador to Great Britain is, after several weeks of suspense, getting close. After having what he called a "social visit" with John G. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt announced that it would not be long now. He is waiting for word from London that his prospective appointee is acceptable.

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Six Planes a Day Planned for Great Airplane Factory

HATBORO, Pa., Jan. 24 (AP)—Plans for one of the nation's largest airplane factories and testing field for the production of fighter and bomber craft was announced yesterday by the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.

The plant and airport will cover a 400-acre tract in Bucks County, near Philadelphia, and will employ 10,000 men at peak capacity. Production is expected to start July 1 with a schedule of six planes daily.

Work on the first unit of the plant which will have 1,000,000 square feet of floor space will start immediately and cost $2,000,000. The total cost of the factory and field was not disclosed.

James Worth, Chairman of the Corporation, reported the firm held more than $125,000,000 in contracts with the United States, England and the Netherlands East Indies.

The plant here will assemble parts shipped from two corporation plants on Long Island and one at Newark. The finished planes will be tested at the new field.

The company specializes in the snub-nosed Buffalo, a speedy fighting plane designed for aircraft carriers. It has been widely used by the Navy. Worth is a former navy test pilot.

Washington Sideglances

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Unwanted: Someone in a group chatting with Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson brought up the subject of cranks who come to Washington with cure-alls.

"Have you met the man who is communicating with Mars yet?" Mr. Henderson was saked.

"No," retorted Mr. Henderson. "We don't want to communicate with Mars. We're trying to keep away from him"

Up-to-date: Last vestige of the old March 4 inauguration disappeared this week when the Cabinet held its annual dinner in honor of President Roosevelt. Heretofore they invited the President to celebrate the anniversary of his March 4, 1932 inauguration. Henceforth they will commemorate his third term inauguration, Jan. 20, 1941.

Of/For: New agencies spring up so fast in Washington these days that it's often a while before their names are settled. The Defense Commission first called itself the Advisory Commission to the National Defense Council; has now shortened it officially to National Defense Advisory Commission.

Now comes the new Office of/for Producton Management. The new super defense agency calls itself the Office of Production Management, yet a release from the Housing Co-ordinator's office still refers to the Office for Production Management.

Tag No. 1: Falla, The President's Scotty who failed in his attempt to get a ride to the Capitol on Inauguration Day, has a new gold license plate. He is D. C. Dog No. 1 now. The gold tag was a gift to him last week from the D. C. Commssioners.

One for All: Dr. Hans Kindler, Conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, has a good joke on Irving Berlin. When Mr. Berlin came down to practice for the inaugural "Gala" he handed Mr. Kindler a manuscript copy of "God Bless America." Dr. Kindler protested that the manuscript was too hard to read and asked for a printed copy. After considerable "hemming and hawing," says Dr. Kindler, Mr. Berlin produced a printed copy. Across it was the inscription: "Dedicated to the Republican Party."

Fire in Dublin Castle Destroys Eire Offices

DUBLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—A two-hour fire in Dublin Castle destroyed the offices of Eire's Ministry of Commerce before it was brought under control early today.

The government censorship offices also are located in the Castle and a newspaper messenger taking copy to the censor for approval discovered the blaze.

Parts of the Castle, reputedly the nucleus from which Dublin grew to a city, were built in the first two decades of the 13th Century, but most of the structure was raised in the 16th Century or later.

A defective flue or a short circuit was believed to have caused the fire. Many government records were destroyed, but all were in duplicate and the loss was not serious.

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Nazi Victims Pay Cost of War Machine; Hidden Inflation Seen in Seized Lands

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP) — The German High Command's economics expert told foreign correspondents Jan. 21 that the German taxpayer had paid for about half the cost of German rearmament and the cost of the war to date.

In Germany, future generations won't be saddled with the terrific war cost because of the manner of German financing, he said. The expert added that inflation probably would be a postwar development "but not on our side."

[Editor's note: The emphasis appears to be on the fact that inflation will not be on the "German side." Tributes and unfavorable exchange rates as well as so-called credit bills, forced upon the defeated nations have brought about a more or less hidden inflation in all Nazi-occupied countries. The same measures have also caused a certain degree of inflation even in independent countries like Sweden and Yugoslavia.]

The rearmament cost was estimated by the German expert at 90,000,000,000 marks, which would equal about $36,000,000,000 at the nominal exchange rate.

Cost a Military Secret

The cost of the war, he said, has not been disclosed because it is a military secret. But he added that since the war started the German national debt has increased 35,000,000,000 marks.

[Note: The figure of 90,000,000,000 marks as the cost of rearmament is the same as that quoted by Reichsführer Hitler in his speech at the outbreak of the war in 1939. There is no way of determining whether this represented a complete estimate.

The German national debt in 1939 was twice that of 1933 when the Nazis came into power. The current figure, financial experts believe, may not tell the whole story. The admitted national debt at present is about 60,000,000,000 marks and is increasing at the rate of 3,000,000,000 marks a month.]

Drop in Interest Rate

About half the rearmament cost and increase in debt already has been paid by the taxpayer, the expert said, and on comparatively long term loans covering the rest, the interest dropped from 4.5 to 3.5 per cent since hostilities started.

[Note: Fritz Reinhardt, Finance Ministry Secretary of State, indicated recently that the total of tax revenues of the State amounted to 25,000,000,000 marks last year. If that has paid for half of the German costs of the war, it is safe to assume that the total was around 50,000,000,000 marks since the beginning of hostilities 17 months ago. On this basis the annual war expenditure of the Reich would be about two thirds of this total or 34,000,000,000 marks, or almost exactly the annual rise of the German national debt during the past months.

Taxes have gone up tremendously since the Nazis have taken over in Germany. Taxes brought in 6,600,000,000,000 in 1933, 18,000,000,000 in 1938 and 25,000,000,000 in 1939. Balance reports of German business concerns have shown tax increases of 100, 200, and 350 per cent.]

The tax revenue for next year was estimated at about 27,000,000,000 marks, the press was told.

Big Saving in Food

A war economics commentator said any people could pay for wars by only two feasible methods—passing the bill on to future generations and through sacrifice by the wartime civilian population. The German population, it was added, are long on sacrifice.

He said that saving food under the rationing system amounted almost to 5,000,000,000 marks annually and that doing without new clothing, machines, etc., accounts for another 9,000,000,000 saving. Curtailment of capital investments and holding repairs and replacements to a minimum account for another 6,000,000,000.

Thus there is a total of about 20,000,000,000 marks which German economy frees for the war effort without passing anything on to future taxpayers, the expert asserted.

[Note: Independent economists doubt whether the rationing system, strict as it may be, has freed the staggering sum or 20,000,000,000 marks for the war effort. Savings, although they have increased, do not show such an enormous rise. In fact they have not grown to the extent wanted by the Nazi Government and therefore Economics Minister Walther Funk and other officials have called upon the people to save more voluntarily or else they would be forced to do it. Severe punishment has been imposed for failure to keep one's money in the bank, even down to small sums of a hundred marks—so as to "allow the State to borrow it for the financing of the war."

Finally, the new Old Age Pension system was meant to bring in new funds from the masses of the people. However, it had to be postponed until after the war, because a survey has shown that the German masses were unable to pay any additional social taxes or duties, since already more than 50 per cent of the national income had been taken by the State at the end of 1939.]

Mark Used More Widely

The German spokesman denied that the increase in German money circulation was a forerunner of inflation. It is due entirely, he said, to the fact that the mark now is used over a much greater geographical area and so is obliged to keep a much larger economic machine going.

[Note: One of the latest Reichsbank statements showed that note circulation had reached an all-time high since the reorganization of the Reichsbank in 1924.

Note circulation in Germany was over 13,000,000,000 marks in December, 1940, as compared with 11,000,000,000 in December, 1939, and 7,600,000,000 in December, 1938.

The United States commercial attaché in Berlin estimated that Germany's currency had increased by 3,500,000,000 marks between September, 1939, and February, 1940. This estimate, he said, did not include additional currency issued in the form of army promissory notes.

"While the currency circulation has increased roughly 33 per cent, the quantity of goods that can be purchased with this currency has substantially decreased," he said.]

The mark is used in Danzig, Memel, the Sudeten region, the annexed portion of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine as exclusive currency and finds some circulation in all occupied territories. The German expert concluded. The mark circulation before the war was about 8,000,000,000, last November it was 10,500,000,000, and now is about 13,000,000,000.

Clearance Sales Put Under Italian Ban

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 24

Clearance sales—so popular with women shoppers—were prohibited by the Italian Government yesterday with the explanation that "in the present conditons the purchase by the public of merchandise which is not indispensable must absolutely be avoided."

The Ministry of Guilds also warned merchants against high pressure advertising campaigns.

Virginio Gayda, Editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, called for Government action against a small group of stock market speculators. He accused the speculators of being unpatriotic.

Is This Neutral? Italians Surrender To U. S. Reporter

TOBRUK, Libya, Jan. 22 (Delayed) (AP)—So many Italian prisoners have been taken in the British capture of Tobruk that—as in other battles of the desert campaign—handling them is an annoyance not only to the British Army but to correspondents.

"I am the only American citizen covering the campaign," writes Edward Kennedy to the Associated Press, "but in a war correspondent's uniform I am mistaken for a British officer. Consequently, dozens of Italians have surrendered to me, most of them in this last battle.

"This poses a question as to whether under the Neutrality Act an American is allowed to capture prisoners.

"Usually I have solved this problem by turning them over to a British colleague or directing them to the spot where they may be officially captured."

Redcaps Get Setback In Drive on 10-Cent Fees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Redcaps received a setback yesterday in their fight against the 10-cent per parcel charge now in effect at railroad stations in many cities.

Examiner Claude A. Rice, who conducted extensive hearings in a case involving the Cincinnati Union Terminal, recommended that the commission rule that it had no authority to regulate the charges except to the extent necessary to prevent violations of the rebate and discrimination provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

By Otto Zausmer

Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve months of Blitzkrieg have given Germany a foreign income by far exceeding the country's whole export total in the last year of peace. Astronomic sums have been flowing in from all the defeated countries through different channels and under different names. Few details have been given on these new "profits" which the Reich has drawn from weaker nations. But even those figures that could be established authentically add up to far more than the German export turnover in 1938. While the five billion marks received for foreign trade in the last year of peace were mostly payment for goods delivered and to a lesser part profits, the 10,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000—which is a minimum figure—received in 1940 were just the first rate of those tributes the Nazis hope to cash in year by year from their victims.

The tributes which Germany has exacted fall into four classifications. These are payments for occupation, confiscations, fines levied sometimes upon whole communities, and profits due to exchange rates mandatorily established so that Germany enjoys the advantage.

Payments for occupation. The biggest item in these funds coming in has to be contributed by the conquered peoples as "payment for the occupation army." Under the terms of the armistice, France has to raise 400,000,000 francs (normally $8,000,000) every day.

That does not include the maintenance of some 2,000,000 French prisoners of war for which France has to pay although they work in and for Germany. Neither does it include the confiscations under the pretext "requisitioned by the army," nor can it be called reparations because they will be fixed only after the peace conference.

However, while there is but an armistice, not a peace treaty, regulating the relations between Germany and France the daily costs of 400,000,000 francs for the Nazi army in France add up to well over 7,000,000,000 reichsmarks (nominally $2,800,000,000) a year.

What that means is to be understood by a comparison. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles Germany has paid slightly over 10,000,000,000 marks as reparations to all victorious Powers. Of this total paid over a number of years until 1931, France received less than 4,000,000,000.

That is to say that since last June France has already paid more to Germany under the present armistice than Germany paid it during all the years under the peace terms of Versailles.

Just a few days ago "negotiations" came to a close fixing the new Protection Tax which the remainder of the former Czechoslovak Republic has to pay to its conqueror. Last year the tribute levied on Bohemia and Moravia was the equivalent to 200,000,000 marks.

"On account of the improvement of business conditions," as the official explanation said, the Reich has now raised this sum to about 300,000,000 reichsmarks (about $120,000,000). This sum, of course, represents far more in buying power in Czechoslovakia, than the same amount in the United States.

At about the same time as the announcement of the new tribute the Czechs will have to pay in 1941, the Rumanians were informed what they would have to pay for the "protection" they receive from the Reich. It will cost them some 600,000,000 reichsmarks. That is, as the German official put it, what the Rumanians would have to raise for an army of their own equal to the size of the German army "protecting" them.

The other victims of the Third Reich are by no means better off. They, too, have to pay for the armies that keep them down. Denmark has to raise 300,000,000 marks for this purpose, Norway 600,000,000, Belgium 850,000,000 and the Netherlands over 400,000,000 marks a year.

Consequently, in all the invaded countries, Germany takes some 10,000,000,000 marks annually for the occupation armies only. That alone is twice the return from all German exports in the last year of peace.

Confiscations. To this gigantic sum the conquered nations have to raise for the occupation armies must be added the enormous sums that were confiscated outright. There are of course few authenticated reports on the value of funds, raw materials, and manufactured goods taken from the occupied zones and sent to Germany.

A recent report put the value of the military equipment confiscated in Czechoslovakia alone at close to $1,000,000,000 or 2,500,000,000 reichsmarks. Confiscation of public funds, private property, and the requisition of food and clothes comes to at least the same amount.

Another recent report that reached Washington about two weeks ago, described the looting of Belgium. Neutral observers said that endless lines of railway trains, thousands of trucks and huge moving vans had crossed the frontier immediately in the wake of the advancing Nazi army. They carried home what could be removed. The observers stated that the looting was done with such clock-like precision that they felt it would have been impossible unless the "confiscation campaign" had been prepared in advance with the same thoroughness as the military campaign.

An impression of the total value of the confiscated goods in all the 10 Nazi-occupied countries can be derived from one of the very few officially admitted cases. On Aug. 2, 1940, a brief news flash passed by the censor in Vichy intimated that the spoil the Nazis had taken from the City of Lyons had to be carried away in 140 trains and even these trains were not to be returned. The value of goods and raw materials confiscated in Lyon was estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs by the French source. It is easy to understand how much the booty in all the invaded countries was worth if they admitted officially that a city of less than 1,000,000 persons was looted of 1,000,000,000 francs.

Take just one more authentic example, on Poland. On Feb. 20, 1940, it was reported from Berlin that Field Marshal Herman Göring had ordered the confiscation of all land and forests that had not been the property of people of German descent before Sept. 1, 1939. Their administration was entrusted to the State. Since then thousands of Germans brought back from the Baltic countries, Rumania, or Russia have been settled on the ground taken from its Polish owners. With it went all the other property of the former proprietors like buildings, machinery, and animals.

Fines another income. An unusual source of considerable profit for Germany is in fines imposed on the vanquished peoples. This device was applied the first time when the Jews within Germany and Austria were fined 1,000,000,000 marks in November, 1938, after the shooting by a Jew of a Nazi secretary at the German Embassy in Paris.

Since then fines have been used frequently as a source of income for the Third Reich. About a week ago Joseph Terboven, the Reich Commissar of Norway, made the city of Trondheim pay 60,000 crowns ($13,000) for the rather vague crime of "showing hostility to German troops." In early January three German Army cars standing in the streets of The Hague were allegedly damaged. The Nazi administration of Holland assumed that the population had either permitted or at least done nothing to prevent this sabotage and therefore fined several citizens of The Hague, picked at random, 60,000 guilders ($30,000). In Holland, the German Commissar, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, has recently also made public a decree that provides for fining of persons, associations, foundations, or cities when there is a suspicion that they agreed to, or furthered, sabotage against German interests. This decree embraces acts dating back from May 25, 1940.

Similar decrees had already existed for several months in other Nazi-occupied countries. In France, for instance, an extremely stiff price control was instituted and violators of the price of sale regulations may be assessed 1,000,000 francs ($20,000).

In Paris a crowd stood in front of one of the City's most fashionable hotels. They seemed to be in splendid mood because they were laughing heartily. More and more people stopped, joined the crowd and laughed. Finally, a Nazi policeman dispersed the crowd and found that somebody had replaced the Swastika with the Union Jack. The "culprit" could not be found and therefore the city itself was punished. The fine was 20,000,000 francs, or almost $500,000 for displaying the British flag.

In Orleans, home town of the French national hero, Jeanne d'Arc, the wire of a German field telephone was cut. The City was condemned to pay 1,000,000 francs. A few days later the same happened again. Again the same sum was collected. Shortly later a wire was cut the third time. Once more the City had to pay 1,000,000 francs. But after that the reserves were exhausted and since then, last November, Orleans pays its officials with emergency money the City itself had to print.

Trade treaties and exchange rates. Enormous profits are being made in "business" transactions with other countries. The outstanding characteristic of the barter system, the price dumping, was dropped in recent months and the conquered or threatened weaker nations forced to buy from and sell to Germany at prices fixed in Berlin. Exchange rates, too, were regulated at gun-point thus giving the Germans an enormous advantage over their business partners who had to buy much more expensively and to sell by far more cheaply. All the exchange rates of the conquered nations from Austria to "protected" Rumania, the latest victim, have been changed this way. The Rumanian lei, for instance, was brought into a new relation to the mark recently. It is now 60 leis for one mark as compared with 41 leis to one mark when the war started. That makes a net profit of 33 per cent, not to speak of the price regulations which also have a clear edge toward Germany. In the light of these facts it seems rather an understatement than an exaggeration to declare that the Nazi war-machine within 12 months has brought in returns equal to three times the German export turnover in the last year of peace.

New Zealand to Send Minister to Washington

By the Associated Press

Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 24

Prime Minister Peter Fraser said yesterday that New Zealand shortly would appoint a diplomatic representative to Washington whose status would be similar to that of Australia's Minister, Richard G. Casey.

Joint Defense Conferees

Wide World

Mayor La Guardia Arrives in Montreal

The New York City Mayor as he stepped from a plane in Montreal to attend a two-day meeting of the United States-Canada Joint Permanent Defense Board. Left to right: Col. O. M. Bigger, Canadian Co-Chairman of the Board; Mayor La Guardia, and Capt. R. T. F. Angus, Staff Officer at Canadian Army headquarters in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, American Co-Chairman, reported "satisfactory progress" at the conclusion of the meeting of the United States-Canada Joint Permanent Defense Board.

Mayor La Guardia announced the Board would meet again in the United States in February.

Referring to the meeting here, he said: "Our work is highly technical. It is also extremely confidential. There's not much we can say . . . except that there was satisfactory progress."

Haile Selassie Takes Command

Continued from Page 1

into areas dominated by unfriendly tribesmen.

Mule convoys had replaced motor transport to a great degree, the officer said, and many roads exposed to native guerrilla raids were left unused by the Italians, while elsewhere the Fascist conquerors moved only in closely protected convoys.

Condemns Aggression

With his crossing the frontier into his own country, the Former Emperor issued a decree bearing his Imperial seal and proclaiming.

"My people of Ethiopia, listen! Glory is for him whose judgment is impartial, who breaks the arm of the strong and comforts the weak.

"Italy is our blood enemy since former times, having crossed our frontier and started an unjust war of aggression. We resisted so far as we were able, then went to Europe to seek aid. Meantime, you warriors of Ethiopia, without sheathing your swords, without furling your flag, armed only with natural bravery, fought a country with superior arms rather than submit to invaders. You fought in the wilderness and mountains, waiting for us. This struggle for five years enabled you to see the fruit of labors and sacrifices.

"I have informed you my arrival is with the aid of the British Government, who have entered into a covenant to drive out the enemy from our country.

"My joy is boundless when I tell you that, after being away four years and eight months, I have now by the grace of God returned to my country. . . .

Links Ethiopia and Britain

"People of Ethiopia! You know the bitter life of those who have lost their government, their independence and country. . . .

". . . I now forgive those of you who have worked against the interest of your King and country. . . .

"From one end of Ethiopia to the other, raise arms against the enemy who have come to destroy your race, rob your property, belittle your glory, pollute your blood. Wipe him from the face of Ethiopia.

"Italy is cornered in the grip of the great British sea, air, and land power. Italians in Ethiopia have not escaped my trusted warriors. In my name, in your name, before the world, I thank the Government and people of Great Britain for their touching, unforgettable reception and hospitality during my bitter trials.

"Long live Ethiopia and her independence. Long live Great Britain."

Copies of the proclamation were reported scattered throughout the country. It was also published in the Amharic newspaper Bandarche (Your Flag) which is appearing in various parts of Ethiopia.

Large Areas Unsubjugated

Renewed fighting between Italians and native tribesmen in Ethiopia broke out last summer before Haile Selassie arrived in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from England in July to lead a British-supported campaign to recover his kingdom.

Even prior to that time, there were indications that Premier Mussolini's legions never had subjugated considerable portions of the wild Ethiopian country. Six months after the Italian armies in 1936 captured Addis Ababa, the Capital, and Il Duce proclaimed the addition of Ethiopia to the Italian Empire, widespread fighting continued.

Reports of continued hostilities were heard occasionally thereafter until Italy's entry into the European war brought the deposed Ethiopian Emperor and his tribal chiefs the active military aid of Britain.

Unconfirmed estimates have placed as high as 200,000 the number of natives actively engaged in guerrilla warfare and other forms of opposition to the Italians.

Italian efforts to subdue the rebellious tribes after Selassie fled his throne in 1936 met with scant success in the Amhara and Gojjam regions of Northwestern Ehiopia, lying near to the Sudan. British soldiers presumably would have no great difficulty in crossing into those areas to rearm and organize the Ethiopians, just as the chieftains have slipped across the frontier to Khartum in recent months to confer with their King of Kings and obtain British weapons.

Canadians Don't Like 'Krugersdorf' Name

By the Associated Press

Englehart, Ontario, Jan. 24

Residents of the town of Krugersdorf, on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad, have signed a petition asking the Provincial Government to change the name, and they proposed Battlewon, McNaughton, Wavell, Bishop, and Pioneer as possible new choices.

The name of Swastika, a junction on the same line, was changed some time ago to Winston in honor of British Prime Minister Churchill.

Nazis Crush Iron Guard Revolt in Rumania

Continued from Page 1

ing us into Bucharest from the airport, took a circuitous route through the side streets and we heard rifle, machine-gun, and artillery fire coming from many directions. Numerous streets were heavily cordoned by soldiers.

At intervals, our bus forced its way through surging crowds of demonstrators. The bus could not take us to the Athens Palace Hotel, our destination, because stray bullets were crossing the Palace Square, so we scurried across its vast emptiness loaded down with our bags.

Wandering about the City that evening, we found the situation extremely confused. We were alternately challenged at street corners by Guardists and Army sentries. The larger area of the City seemed to be in Guardist hands.

Street Barricades

Several fires were blazing in the residential sections and we found barricades made of automobiles, trucks, street cars, telephone posts, doors, and anything else that came to hand. Pavements in front of these often bore blood stains. In the Calea Vittorei, behind the hotel, we found a score of soldiers with fixed bayonets holding a segment of this main thoroughfare both ends of which were filled with close-packed crowds yelling insults and shouting "Horia Sima." [Sima is the leader of the Iron Guard.]

Farther on, we heard heavy firing from the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but the main fighting in the center of town was at the Telephone Building and at the Prefecture. By now, soldiers in the telephone building were shooting at Guardists across the street and an attempt at a sortie by the Guardists ended disastrously, leaving seven killed on the pavement. That was about 8:30 p. m.

We rescued a wounded man from the pavement when a shot hit him just next to us. We took him to a dressing station. There we met a bus which had been around the City collecting the casualties. We rode around with them for a while until it got too dangerous and then went back to the hotel.

All through the night soldiers kept pouring into the city bringing with them tanks and machine guns and gradually clearing the streets but without attacking Iron Guard strongholds. For that they waited until dawn and then proceeded to reduce them one by one.

First the Prefecture of Police surrendered. Horia Sima had issued an order telling the Legionnaires to lay down their arms to avoid further casualties in the morning, but many continued to resist. Then there was a big pitched battle in the residential section after which I saw large truckloads of prisoners being taken away after the shooting stopped.

Background of Trouble

The events of the insurrection are too confused for a clear and connected story yet. Like all of Rumania's present troubles, its causes must be traced back to the cession of Transylvania under Axis pressure and the setting up of the so-called Legionary state jointly ruled by the Iron Guard and by the Army generals represented by the Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu.

Friction between Horia Sima and the General was inevitable from the start. The General is a straightforward soldier of the old school with little sympathy for the hooligan methods and assassinations practiced by the Guardists.

A sincere patriot, he hates to see the country being ruined by incompetent persons whose sole qualification was membership in the Iron Guard, while hooligans proclaimed immunity and broke in and pillaged private houses so that no one felt safe. The political murder of the Undersecretary of Interior widened beyond repair the breach between General Antonescu and those responsible. He took measures to prevent further assassinations.

About two weeks ago, General Antonescu took the initiative in dismissing General George Petrovicescu, Minister of the Interior, and one of the leading Iron Guardists in the Government, after the latter had refused to resign in good grace. Thereafter the tension was strained to the breaking point. General Antonescu, with the courage of his convictions, proceeded to remove other Iron Guardists from their positions.

10,000 Guardists Ousted

One of his latest acts was the dismissal of 10,000 Iron Guardists and commissars who were drawing salaries of 30,000 lei a month [a policeman gets 1,500] although their only qualification was party membership. These and other indignant Iron Guardists flocked to the capital and demanded that Horia Sima, their leader and spokesman in the Government, oust General Antonescu whom they accused of being in the pay of the "Masons, Jews, and British Intelligence Service." Students with Iron Guard sympathies also were demonstrating.

The assassination of a German staff officer Jan. 20 was the spark which set off the powder keg. There were conflicting versions of this incident.

According to one story, the assassin, a Greek by origin, confessed he had mistaken the Major for the chief of the German military mission. According to another it was merely a personal brawl. The Iron Guard promptly accused General Antonescu of complicity with the assassin.

On the afternoon of the same day, the first demonstrations formed outside the Palace of the Council of Ministers shouting "we want Horia Sima" and demanding the removal of the Undersecretary of the Interior.

General Foils Plotters

General Antonescu refused to receive any representatives of the mob or to act on their demands. They made no attempt to rush the guards, however, and the affair passed without bloodshed.

The following day there were three separate attempts on General Antonescu. Early in the morning, a man dressed as messenger of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived with an important note insisting that he must deliver it to the General personally. When the General appeared in his bathrobe he saw the man draw a revolver and managed to regain his bedroom and give the alarm. Twice later Iron Guardists tried to get in at a back entrance and, when caught, were found to be in possession of revolvers. They said their mission was "to save Rumania from Antonescu."

Throughout the day of the twentieth, Legionaires demonstrated and barricaded themselves in various Party strongholds and public buildings, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, the gendarme barracks, and the Prefecture of Police. The Prefect, an Iron Guardist, has been dismissed by General Antonescu but refused to hand over his office and the Prefecture.

Iron Guardists with arms from the police stores barricaded themselves on the premises.

First Shot Fired

It was at the Prefecture of Police that the first shot was fired on the morning of Jan. 21. When the Legionnaires refused to obey summons to surrender and troops tried to force the doors, the Legionnaires inside opened up with machine guns. Fighting spread to other strongholds and parts of the City. The main centers of Iron Guard resistance were the Prefecture, the University, the gendarme barracks, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the square adjoining the latter, Piaza Roma.

That evening, the radio station was captured and held for a short period by the Legionnaires who made several radiocasts while in possession but later were driven out.

Throughout the day of Jan. 22 increasing numbers of demonstrators paraded back and forth through the City and exchanged shots with the soldiery while the main fighting went on around the various strongholds. It was during the night that tanks and machine-gun units were used to clear most of the streets. Rumanians went to the assistance of the Germans who brought out light artillery, antitank guns, and machine guns. They cleared up the last stronghold of resistance at 8 p. m.

In the course of the operations, one German officer was wounded. The Athens Palace Hotel also was hit by many stray bullets.

It is reliably reported that the Legionnaires have sworn to assassinate General Antonescu. Both sides claimed the German sympathies, but the latter remained neutral until they finally intervened on the Government side.

Italy's African Casualties: 10,000 Killed or Wounded

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 24 (AP)—The British Imperial Army, having mopped up captured Tobruk and seized upward of 20,000 troops, are continuing their sweep westward across northern Libya, the Middle East Command announced today.

Dispatches from India stated that arrangements had been made to accommodate 38,000 Italian prisoners of war in India.

The British estimated that the total number of prisoners taken in the North African campaign is close to 99,000, and calculated Italians killed and wounded at around 10,000, which is more than a third of General Graziani's force of about 280,000 men.

British Losses Small

Official sources put the British casualties at Tobruk at not more than 500 dead and wounded.

British troops entering Tobruk found the Italians had set portions of the city afire and had endeavored to destroy equipment and supplies.

Oil stores had been fired, the radio station was partially wrecked and the liner Marco Polo, once used on the China run, was ablaze in the harbor.

A submarine was found sunk and a score of other smaller vessels were either submerged or in flames.

The Admiralty according to London dispatches, announced today that the British submarine Parthian had sunk a 7,000-ton Italian supply ship south of Italy.

The unexpectedly early capitulation of Tobruk made it unnecessary for the British to carry out their elaborate plan of attacking the base from three directions.

No Real Resistance

Tobruk fell without real resistance after well organized fighting by the British and Australians had broken outer defenses.

When the attackers approached, prepared for bitter fighting, all they found before them—outside of two rattles of machine-gun fire which died away—was a barricaded road.

The British and Australians got down from their vehicles, knocked down the bars and entered the strangely quiet city where many men were waiting to be captured.

Whether the Italian Command gave the order for surrender or the Italian soldiers did so on their own account was uncertain.

At any rate the Italians began to prepare for the fall at 3 a. m. Wednesday by destroying property of military value. This was the chief cause of a great fire and most of the damage to the city.

Italy's Alibi

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP)—Italians were told yesterday that their broken garrison at Tobruk had to face "the maximum active weight of the English and French Imperialist forces" and that the defenders of the fortified Libyan seaport were outnumbered almost 5 to 1.

The High Command acknowledged that the British had entered Tobruk from the east, but said some Italians still were fighting at the western edge of the town. The attackers were declared to have suffered "especially severe losses."

Italian Tanker Shows Damage by Shell

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Siv News Agency reports that the 6,725-ton Italian tanker Alabama, her stern damaged by a cannon shell, arrived Jan. 22 at Puerto Cabello escorted by the Venezuelan warship General Salon.

Her arrival, the dispatch said, brought to six the number of Italian merchant ships now in refuge at Puerto Cabello.

The dispatch gave no information as to when, under what circumstances and by what vessel the Alabama was fired on.

Brazil to Buy Plant For Airplane Motors

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Col. Antonio Guedes Muniz sailed aboard the liner Brazil Jan. 22 for New York, commissioned by the Brazillian Government to purchase $2,000,000 worth of machinery for making airplane motors here.

A factory is scheduled to begin operations in 1942, employing 700 workers and directed by American technicians and Brazilians trained in United States factories.

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China Bars Surrender in Asian Peace; Japan Shackled in Plan to Push South

The following survey of the situation in the Far East showing the strategic condition after 3½ years of war is contributed by an observer for 10 years resident in the Far East.

NEW YORK (AP)—Japan is striving to end its war in China to free it for more promising enterprises in Southeastern Asia, but is having little apparent success.

China shows no signs of giving in either to Japanese military pressure or peace gestures; bolstered by financial help and moral encouragement from the United States and Britain, it gives evidence of even more vigorous fighting qualities than in the past.

The China war is 3½ years old. Only two major wars of the last 100 years—the World War and the American War Between the States—lasted longer. Its toll of fatalities, far above 1,000,000, and property, involving tragic dislocation for the most populous nation on earth, already has given it place among the most destructive wars of history.

Toll Mounts Steadily

Japan takes the official position that it no longer is at war with China; that a treaty of peace signed at Nanking Nov. 30, ended the struggle that began at Marco Polo Bridge, near Peiping, the night of July 7, 1937. But bloody battles continue almost daily, although few are chronicled abroad, and the toll mounts steadily.

However, the treaty the Japanese signed at Nanking was with a puppet regime of their own creation. Local rebels remain unsuppressed in the west and in the words of the Nanking treaty, "warlike operations" continue, creating "a special state of affairs."

In fact, the war which the Japanese say is over may continue for years.

Japan has little or nothing to show for the last year of the China war.

From the beginning the Chinese command has declared that the conflict would be in three stages: Japanese invasion, stalemate, Chinese resurgence. The first phase, the Chinese say, ended by October, 1938, when the Japanese captures of Hankow and Canton carried the tide of conquest to high-water mark. There have been two years of stalemate. Chinese say that the third phase, in which they hope to roll the invaders back into the sea, is approaching.

Boundaries Shifted

It is impossible to draw a clear, continuous line as the limit of Japan's conquests in China. The shadowy, shifting boundaries of the Japanese zone enclose all or parts of 13 of the 24 Provinces of China Proper (excluding outer Mongolia, Tibet, and Manchukuo), some 600,000 square miles or one fifth of the area of China Proper. Perhaps 200,000,000 Chinese of the total of 450,000,000 dwell in this zone.

It includes all of China's cities of 1,000,000 or more, all major ports, nearly all the railways, nearly all the important industrial areas of preconquest China.

But throughout large areas Japan's hold is precarious, constantly under pressure of Chinese guerrilla and Communist armies. Japanese outposts must face in all directions; their losses to lightning Chinese raids are continuous.

Guerrilla armies operate freely hundreds of miles behind the nominal front lines. The Japanese have to fight raiding parties at the very outskirts of heavily garrisoned cities like Peiping, Shanghai, and Canton.

Supplies Reach Interior

The Japanese say that the whole coast is blockaded, but in Chekiang, Fukian, and Kwangtung Provinces in the south, there still are dozens of little ports through which supplies reach the interior.

Britain has reopened the Burma Road. Aid continues to flow from Soviet Russia across the Northwestern Provinces. The United States and Britain have granted China credits of $100,000,000 and $40,000,000, respectively, in recent weeks.

The fighting of 1940 was that of stalemate. Aside from the withdrawal from Kwangsi there was no major change in the "front." The Japanese apparently attempted no further conquest.

In some provinces, however, notably western Shansi and Western Hupeh, they have sent expeditions to smash Chinese concentrations menacing their hold on vital points such as Ichang.

In this fourth year of war there still are more than 4,000,000 men under arms in East Asia. Qualified observers estimate Japan's forces as follows: In North China, 350,000; Central China, 350,000; the South China Command, including troops in Formosa, French Indo-China, and Hainan, 200,000; Manchukuo and Korea, 400,000.

These are in addition to Japan's homeland garrison, normally about 200,000, and some 400,000 Chinese in various Japanese "puppet" armies in China and Manchukuo.

Chinese Need More Arms

China's armies are estimated at 2,500,000, a considerable part, however, too poorly armed to be considered effective. Chinese authorities insist that they have 2,000,000 more in various stages of training, but these lack arms.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to predict the war's trend or duration apart from the war in Europe. Japan's alliance with the Axis is not the only tie between the two conflicts. The Nazi victories that crushed France and Holland laid their far eastern empires invitingly open to Japanese penetration, economic or otherwise.

It is the call of this opportunity that is spurring the Japanese to try to get its feet free from the military quagmire of the "China incident," which holds nearly 1,000,000 men.

There also is the enigma of Russia, which keeps 400,000 men, the cream of the Emperor's armies, in Manchukuo. What forces Japan could muster to face a major military mission in the regions newly opened for exploitation is problematical.

Nevertheless, the Japanese, although failing to extend their China conquests, have expanded their imperial program. Their "new order in East Asia" has become a program for "mutual prosperity for Greater East Asia," which admittedly extends to French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies and as far beyond as the world cataclysm may beckon.

Match U. S., Aid Axis, Japanese Are Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Japan should come to the assistance of Germany with the "same enthusiasm" the United States is exhibiting in giving aid to Britain, a member of the Japanese armed services recently declared.

The statement published in the Tokyo newspaper, Nichi Nichi, quoted Lieut. Gen. Horinouchi. He suggested that a corps of Japanese be sent to Europe to assist an Axis victory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Of Japan's growing desire to conclude a peace with the Chinese National Government at Chungking there can no longer be any doubt. Chinese view this as one of the few signs of realistic thinking in Tokyo today.

But the very factors which have brought this sentiment into the open, after long concealment behind the pretense that the National Government no longer mattered, are reasons why Chungking sees no reason for negotiating the sort of defeatist peace already promised by the Japanese-sponsored puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei and consistently rejected by those who have always said Japan could never conquer China.

In Chungking it is felt that Japan's collapse in China is already under way. Why, such being the case, should the Chinese Government accept defeat when victory is finally within sight?

Japan's evacuation of Kwangsi Province, constituting the first real withdrawal of the invaders from positions of strategic importance since the war began in the middle of 1937, is read in Chungking as a sign that Japan has had to confess itself spread out too thin. It has had results of value to the Chinese, making Yunnan safer save for air attacks from Indo-China, and freeing Kweichow from jeopardy as well as providing more communications and supplies while setting at rest rumors that the Wang group would be given a southern base.

Chinese Tactics

While Chungking has been too sensible to regard the Nanning withdrawal and subsequent developments in the light of a direct Chinese military victory, this development has been rightly read as proof of the soundness of tactics of continued Chinese pressure at all points—perpetual punishment of the occupying Japanese forces, and refusal to meet them head-on, the sort of tactics bound to wear down the occupying army and prevent it from capitalizing its gains.

This came at a time when the whole international position had turned to China's benefit. Britain and America were finally together, and determined to put up a united front against Japanese aggression. Russia was putting up a stronger face against Japan.

Many Chinese are convinced that Japan must fight America within a short time, and they have no doubt about the outcome if this occurs. Russia, it is felt, will neither consent to any "sphere of influence" division in China nor to halting aid to China.

As usual, therefore, Tokyo's timing is defective in approaching Chungking now. The only peace Chungking will listen to is one beginning with full Japanese military withdrawal from China, and Tokyo still holds back from that.

Peace or Surrender

"Not peace, but surrender," is the goal sought by Japan in its new "peace offensive" against China, declares the National Herald in an editorial which appears to sum up patriotic Chinese thought on the subject.

A qualifying word must be used, for obviously this conclusion is quite different from the view of the so-called "peace party" centering about Mr. Wang in Nanking. But where free Chinese opinion can be polled without either bribery or pressure from the Japanese, there seems no division whatever, It is felt that this above all previous times is when redoubled efforts must be exerted to save the nation from absorption which would reduce all Chinese to the status of serfs.

At Chungking, there appear to have been some interesting changes in feeling during recent months. For a time during the summer the balance seems to have turned against Britain and America. There was a feeling of both weariness and disillusion which probably reached its low point when London yielded before Japanese pressure and ordered closure of the Burma road to military supplies for three months.

London's Stand

The London announcement that this was done to promote negotiations for peace only accentuated this feeling, for it seemed that Britain was selling out China and that the United States was acquiescing in such action despite Secretary of State Cordell Hull's expressions of disapproval.

It is highly improbable that either Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek or those closest to him even then considered the possibility of any sort of "deal," but latent appeasement sentiment perhaps developed mildly in certain quarters. The question is and must remain debatable, for if such sentiment was developing at all, it never had a chance to come to anything before fresh events threw the situation on the other tack more strongly than ever.

The events included America's new loans to China, Britain's decision to reopen the Burma road, Washington advice that nonessential Americans evacuate, and a series of press dispatches declaring that Britain and America had gotten together to force a showdown with Japan.

Japan Increases Military Budget

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Domei (Japanese News Agency) announced today that the Cabinet had approved a special supplementary wartime military budget of 1,000,000,000 yen ($234,387,000) for February and March, bringing the actual 1940 military budget to approximately 5,460,000,000 yen ($1,279,762,020).

Military funds customarily are supplied for the period ending Dec. 31, while the fiscal year begins April 1. The supplementary military budget bridges this gap.

A breakdown of the additional appropriation, which will be submitted to the Diet for approval soon, was not available, but it was understood most of the funds would go to meet expenses of the "China incident."

Soong Foresees Chinese Push

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—China, heartened by President Roosevelt's recent announcement of a $100,000,000 Chinese aid program, may take the offensive soon in her three-year-old war with Japan, according to T. V. Soong, China's former Finance Minister.

"The Chinese Army," he said last night at a dinner of the China Society of America, "is a rugged, redoubtable force of 2,500,000 regulars, supported by vast numbers of guerillas. Although China has lost over 2,000,000 soldiers in the war, by all accounts she has today an infinitely better organized and more experienced army than at the beginning of the war.

"With the Japanese Army strung out over a very wide area, demoralized and discouraged by a war that has no end, a determined offensive campaign could have far-reaching results."

Confidence Renewed

President Roosevelt's announcement of aid, Dr. Soong said, gave the Chinese "renewed confidence" in ultimate victory and helped greatly to solve their two major problems: lack of money and lack of planes.

China, he promised, will continue "holding your outer ramparts in the Pacific" and will co-operate with the United States in "keeping the Pacific area safe for your children and your children's children.

Dr. Soong asserted that for nearly six months China has received "peace offers from Japan on an increasingly favorable basis."

The Japanese, he said, reasoned that there was no hope of eliminating the Chinese forces for a long time and that if they were to press their advance toward Singapore it would be advantageous to them to secure the release of the main body of troops now engaged elsewhere.

Nippon Strategy

"They could well afford to give China liberal terms now," he said, "as, after the fall of Singapore, all agreements with China would automatically go by the board."

Asserting that the Japanese reasoning was "perfectly sound," Dr. Soong added that it was "so sound that the Chinese can see it too. Withdrawal of the main Japanese forces would give us temporary relief, but the fall of Singapore would be as disastrous for us as for Great Britain and perhaps ultimately for the United States."

"Peace now would only be a temporary armistice with all the advantage accruing to Japan, and, as the Sino-Japanese conflict is a part of the general struggle, ehduring peace can come only as part of a general world settlement," he said.

Vichy Accepts Japan's Offer To Mediate Thailand Dispute

VICHY, France, Jan. 24 (AP)—Marshal Phillipe Pétain's Government announced last night it had accepted the offer of Japan to mediate the four months' Asiatic border conflict which has led to large-scale invasion of French Indo-China by Thailand's (Siam's) army, air bombing of cities on both sides and a pitched naval battle.

An authoritative source said that back of Vichy's readiness to accept Japan's good offices was a German "suggestion" which sprang from a desire to exclude any possibility of United States intervention. French colonial leaders were said to have pressed for an invitation to Washington to mediate; the turn to Tokyo was described as intended to forestall this.

French officials in Indo-China, it was learned, favored asking United States mediation and considered the fairest arbiter the American Minister to Thailand, Hugh Gladney Grant.

It was emphasized, however, that this was only a suggestion and that no official communication ever indicated the French Government considered such a step.

American circles in Vichy said there had been no diplomatic ap-

French circles in Indo-China had pointed out that recent naval successes of the Indo-Chinese forces had placed the colony in a favorable position to negotiate.

The communiqué announcing the mediation came from Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin's office, which previously had taken the position that the British were behind the Thailand attacks on Indo-China.

Tokyo's formal offer of mediation was made Jan. 21, the Vichy announcement said, and was accepted "in view of the existing friendly relations between France and Japan." Charles Arsene Henry, ambassador to Tokyo, was entrusted with arranging details.

The reference to "existing friendly relations" was at variance with charges made by informed French sources on several occasions that Japan was supporting Thailand in the border situation.

[Vichy's action marks another step in the extension of Japan's influence over southeastern Asia.

Japan began pressure on French Indo-China, rice granary of southeastern Asia, shortly after the Nazi triumph in Europe made France helpless to protect her colony. The Indo-China Government had to permit Japan to place garrisons in Hanoi, the Capital, and Haiphong, chief northern port, and establish air bases along the northern border whence planes could raid South China industries and communications—especially the Burma Road.

A French Indo-China mission is in Tokyo now negotiating an accord which may fix Japanese economic domination on the French colony.]

Thailand demands Indo-China territory in the northwestern Province of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia, which Thailanders say was theirs before the French seized it late in the nineteenth century.

[Fighting was confined to sporadic air bombings and border clashes until early this month, when large Thailand forces moved across the border in five main sectors. In Cambodia they advanced approximately 30 miles to Sisophon, near the noted ruins of Angkor.

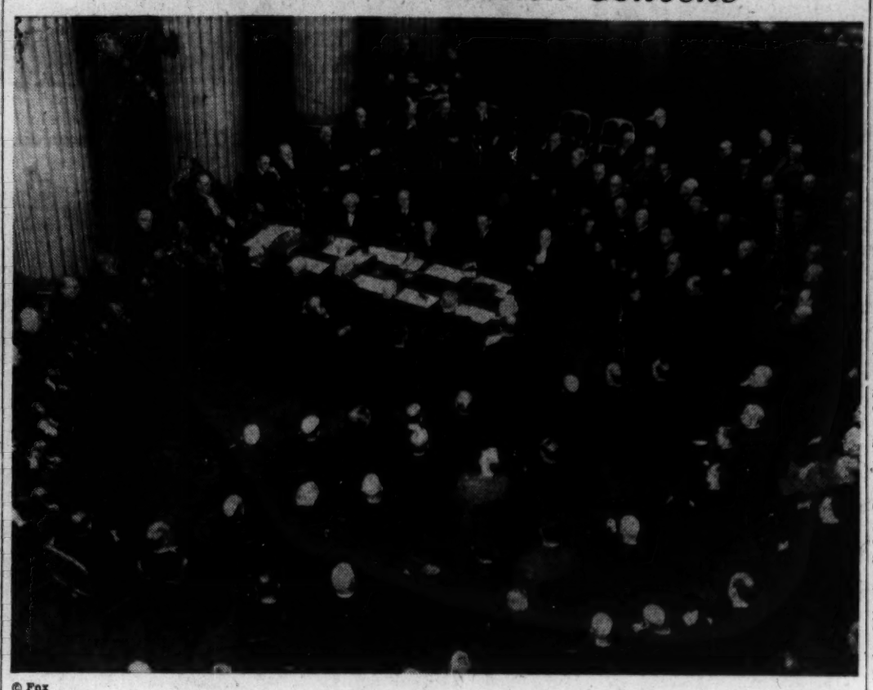
A naval battle was fought Jan. 17 in the Gulf of Siam. The French said they sank three Thailand vessels. Bangkok insisted that three French warships were sunk. The testimony of neutrals who saw the French flotilla later at Saigon threw doubt on the Bangkok claims.]

Noncommittal

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Koh Ishii, director of the Japanese Board of Information, declined today to confirm or deny reports that Japan had offered to mediate the Thailand-French Indo-China difficulties but said that Japan was "seriously concerned at hostilities within the East Asiatic sphere."

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 24 (AP)—Japanese troops surrounded a Haiphong warehouse today and prevented removal by French officials of nine truckloads of America goods which the Indo-China Government had requisitioned.

'Homeless' Councilmen Convene



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London Council Convenes in Strange Surroundings

Municipal affairs of London are being carried on despite constant Nazi bombings, but not always in the traditional manner. Picture shows "homeless" Common Councilmen meeting in Mansion House, London, shortly after the destruction of Guildhall by fire during a German air raid. This is said to be the first time the Council ever gathered officially outside the five-centuries-old Guildhall. Town Clerk Alfred Roach had no minutes to read to the 230 members, for the papers, too, were destroyed.

Halifax Comes as Defender of Free World

Continued from Page 1

build the world on a basis of freedom, justice, and human rights.

His work is rather to harmonize the fast-growing co-operation between two nations by helping Americans to understand British thoughts, intentions, and needs, and at the same time fostering by his dispatches home a better British understanding of the United States' viewpoints and problems.

The outstanding success of his predecessor, the Marquis of Lothian, was largely due to the manner in which he accredited himself to the American people, due primarily to his love for them and American ideals. And it is in this rather personal sphere of his new work that Lord Halifax doubtless faces his biggest test.

As a representative of the British Government Lord Halifax has unrivaled qualifications. As Foreign Secretary since 1938, the right-hand man, first of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and then of Mr. Churchill, he will speak with authority of the innermost British council chambers.

Moreover he has been the cause of the elastic British Constitution being stretched one more notch so that he can continue as a member of the Inner War Cabinet at Westminster even when he is 3,000 miles away in Washington.

In fact the American people will now have living in their midst one who still has a direct share in the Government of Britain. This is interpreted here as a significant step in what Mr. Churchill has described as that irresistible process whereby the affairs of Britain and the United States will in the future have to be somewhat mixed for mutual and general advantage.

Nevertheless it is from wider angles that most Americans are anxious to view the new British envoy. Unlike his predecessor though he is in many ways, Lord Halifax is confidently expected by the British people to have a strong appeal to Americans and leave a lasting impression upon them.

Friendliness and Frankness

At some recent informal meetings in London with American newspapermen he revealed a sure touch in friendliness and frankness entirely devoid of stiffness and lack of humor, which might be associated with a British nobleman especially when he is of an old and conservative family, and of deep religious interests.

Though not himself an intellectual giant Lord Halifax shows a deep grasp of subjects within his sphere of interest. Not until he has thought all round a subject will he give his considered view. He is a persuasive talker with an attractive chuckle when amused. He has a great capacity for work and for lending a helping and soothing hand to flurried colleagues.

Doubtless Lord Halifax will have to do some educating of the folk in America who still associate him with the old "appeasement" school; with some who will wonder how such a notable aristocrat and son of a conservative can be a good progressive democrat along the lines of social advancement which Britain now seems to be heading; and with others who may have some misgivings about his Anglo-Catholic sentiments, especially in view of his father's strong leanings toward reconciliation with Rome.

Changed After Munich

As for the appeasement bogey, Lord Halifax, like Lord Lothian, was one of those who believed until Munich that it was possible to find a peaceful solution to Europe's troubles. But since then the story of his speeches shows Lord Halifax becoming increasingly convinced of the impossibility of negotiating with Adolf Hitler, and therefore of the absolute necessity of exterminating Naziism.

In his last official utterance before leaving England Lord Halifax declared at the Pilgrims' lunch: "There is indeed no hope for human civilization unless the foundations of its life now challenged can be secured. We are encouraged by the knowledge that the will to resist this German attempt to secure world domination is as strong on the other side of the Atlantic as it is here, and we don't doubt that achievement of our purpose is within the power of the English-speaking peoples."

Any suggestion that Lord Halifax represents reactionary Toryism seems to be belied by his record as Viceroy of India where, when Indian affairs were at the most critical stage, he saved the situation with a conciliatory hand and earned, the lasting respect of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

A Leader in Education

In addition, as one of Britain's most successful Ministers of Education from 1922 to 1924, and 1932 to 1935, he showed full sympathy with forward movements in Education. He was Minister of Agriculture from 1924 to 1925, and as practical farmer at his Yorkshire home he has the reputation of being in the closest touch and sympathy with the ordinary folk in his neighborhood.

Although Lord Halifax grew up in a religious atmosphere resulting from his father's leadership of the "English Church Union," a body representing Anglo-Catholicism in England, there is nothing in his subsequent career to indicate that he has followed his father's extreme views favoring union with Rome.

In the words of one well equipped to judge Lord Halifax's religious standing, "He is a good Protestant," adding, "Moreover, it is a mistaken assumption that Anglo-Catholics are necessarily paving the way to Rome." While in some respects they adopt forms of religious worship not altogether dissimilar from the Roman ritual, they cannot, as a body, be said to be in favor of submission to the ecclesiastical authority of the Vatican.

Work After Peace Comes

While Lord Halifax's most immediate task is to speed United States aid to help Britain win the war, it is nevertheless possible that his greatest service to his country may be rendered in the Anglo-American sphere after the struggle is over. Both Britain and the United States will then need the best resources of leadership to secure a just and lasting peace.

Lord Halifax seems destined for a leading role at the peace conference for which his coming association with the United States is likely to prove invaluable and may be history-making. In answering the question how does the new Ambassador stand in relation to various projected plans for new European and world orders one might use the Italian phrase, "festine lente," (advance slowly).

Whatever suggestions are worthy of consideration will have Lord Halifax's most sincere attention. While he undoubtedly will show characteristic reluctance to commit himself, his belief in the future of the closest Anglo-American co-operation is unquestioned by those in Britain best qualified to judge his long-term views.

Japanese Fight Shanghai Tax

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (AP)—Japanese authorities declared today the opposition of Japanese taxpayers to a 40 per cent increase in Shanghai's municipal taxes had not been altered by the shooting of W. J. Keswick, British Chairman of the City's Municipal Council and proponent of the measure, and that the fight would be waged "to the limit."

A statement issued through Keizo Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General, said, however, that "it goes without saying that legitimate means only are recognized and a defeat will be taken with good grace."

The Japanese admitted that Y. Hayashi, Chairman of the Association of Japanese Street Unions, was responsible for the shooting of Mr. Keswick, who with two Japanese members of the Municipal Council was slightly wounded. They promised a quick trial for Mr. Hayashi.

Mr. Keswick and his Japanese associates on the Council were wounded in a shooting which broke up an emergency tax session shortly after the meeting had voted down Mr. Hayashi's resolution opposing the increase.

The Japanese statement referred to the "confusing manner" in which the voting was being conducted, which, it said, led the Japanese present to fear "that the object they sought to attain by legitimate means was about to be defeated by improper methods."

Municipal Parking Garage Planned By Little West Virginia Community

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—While in many a city a municipal parking lot has replaced the old-time hitching posts on Main Street, reports the International City Managers' Association here, to Welch, W. Va., belongs the distinction of erecting a $90,000 municipal parking garage for miners who come to town from nearby coal fields on pay days and Saturday nights.

Welch is a town of 6,116. In 1936 it bought a lot for $20,000 that has since been used for parking cars. But the lot holds only 80 cars, and there's no other off-the-street parking space within a mile of the business district, except a small spot maintained by the Chamber of Commerce. So Welch decided to build a garage. Most cities, says the International City Managers' Association, content themselves with just a parking lot, and spend little on it for attendants and such. Plain maintenance, however, costs usually from $50 to $200 a year.

The $90,000 that Welch is spending for its municipal garage will be raised by issuing serial bonds at 2¼ per cent interest, it is said.

$7,000 Fleecing Charged

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Three men accused of using the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on three checks totaling $200,005,000 to create an impression among prospective victims have been charged with grand larency in an alleged $7,000 fleecing of two Fifth Avenue merchants.

President's Economic Adviser To Make China Trade Survey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—In a parallel move to Harry Hopkins' special mission to England, it was announced yesterday that Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, would visit China soon to make an economic survey. Apparently he is to help determine what aid that country should receive if the pending lend-lease bill is passed.

Emphasizing the Administration's interest alike in Chinese and British resistance to Germany, Italy, and Japan, Mr. Currie will go to Chungking at the invitation of the Chinese Government and will bear a special message of greeting to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Known as President Roosevelt's personal economic adviser, Mr Currie, who has an extensive background in economics, will be accompanied by Emile Destres, senior economist of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Currie, who was educated at Harvard and the London School of Economics, also held a position with the Reserve Board before he became Administrative Assistant to the President in July, 1939.

He is expected to make an intensive study of China's whole economic structure to determine the most effective means of helping that country in an economic and financial way.

As a close adviser to the President, however, he is expected also to study China's war needs generally and the strength of Chinese resistance to Japan, much the same thing that Mr. Hopkins is believed to be doing to Great Britain.

The United States has been supplying material assistance to China. A few weeks ago it granted a $50,000,000 Export-Import Bank credit and a $50,000,000 currency stabilization loan.

Chinese authorities, contending that China's need for war materials is as urgent as Britain's, have encountered difficulties in purchasing planes and other equipment because of the priorities of British and American orders.

There have been indications, however, that the Government expects to be able to increase the flow of arms to China in the spring.

British Censor U. S. Mail at Hong Kong

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (AP)—British authorities at Hong Kong removed all first class mail en route from the United States to Shanghai on the President Taft when that American steamer docked at the Crown Colony Jan. 18, it was learned here today.

Before the ship continued her voyage, the British returned a small portion of the mail and retained the remainder for censorship. They promised to forward it on the "first available ship" of any nationality.

Officials were reticent, but it was learned this was the second or third such occurrence.

Single Course Only, Simon Tells Britons

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, England, Jan. 24 (AP)—Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor, declared today in an address inaugurating a local War Weapons Week that "we have but one course before us . . . to persist until victory is ours."

"With the spectacle across the Channel of what happens to countries and peoples who do not resist Hitler," said the erstwhile Sir John Simon, recently raised to the peerage, "there is not one of us who would not sacrifice all that is ours rather than that such a catastrophe overtake this home of freedom."

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
January 24, 1941

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Shall Girls Have Allowances? The Mothers Talk It Over

Mother-Daughter Series—2

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Excellent research has been done on the subject of children's use of money. The findings, results of astonishingly thorough investigations, have been extremely interesting. They are usually based on repeated interviews with a large number of representative children.

In a far more superficial manner I have interviewed a number of mothers, both personally and by letter, in my own middle-western state and a few adjoining ones—mothers living in towns of from 3,000 to 100,000 population. I have confined my questions to allowances for girls from 12 to 18 years of age; and have attempted, to some degree, though by no means exhaustively, to reach families widely diverse in income and occupation. My main purpose has been twofold—to find out (a) if the mothers interviewed give their daughters allowances and if they consider the allowances a success, and (b) to obtain specific, interesting examples of allowance-giving experiences.

I discovered that three-fourths of the mothers interviewed are enthusiastic over "spending money" allowances; a few of these also give clothes allowances.

Of the remaining fourth, many mothers approve of allowances but state that irregular incomes, due to their husbands' type of business, make regular payments impossible. Several more have not found allowances practicable, and a few have never tried them.

Mothers Offered Frank Views

I confess I had a few misgivings at first about approaching mothers. Would they be definite and really helpful or vague and general? I smile now as I recall those needless fears. How could I have so underrated my own sex? I had only to say, "Do you favor allowances for your daughters? and the mothers were off, talking frankly, fully, and with deep earnestness.

There were many strong arguments in favor of allowances advanced by this three-fourths majority which had declared itself in favor of the idea.

"It teaches the value of money and encourages care in spending," seemed to be the most frequent one. Others were:

"Our girls can thus make definite and regular saving plans."

"It is character-building. Self-denial in small matters means the eventual reward of obtaining something really important."

"An allowance cultivates discrimination in buying."

"Allowances help girls to realize that a home must be run to accord with the father's income."

"Our daughters, having allowances, don't have to bother us every time they need a nickel or dime."

Getting Down to Cases

Pinning the mothers down to specific examples brought a thoughtful look to those personally interviewed, and drew interesting disclosures by phone and letter.

One mother said, just before Christmas, "Patricia is 12, and for two years has wanted desperately her own personally printed Christmas cards. This year she is going to have them. For although her allowance is very small she has saved a coin regularly each week toward this. Even last spring when Christmas seemed too remote to bother with and when other exciting things were in the air, she never weakened. Perhaps these cards are an extravagance for one so young. I really haven't given that angle much thought. But I do know that Patricia's self-denial in matters of candy, ice-cream, and movies, and her unwavering perseverance toward her goal have been splendid training for her. Self-denial is not easy for a hungry 12-year-old.

Marie, aged 15, is beginning to hover over perfume counters, inhaling expensive scents, eyes ecstatically raised heavenward. Her mother told me, "Marie's allowance is a dollar a week for treats, movies, church, savings, gifts and small school supplies. Lately her one or two light colognes have seemed woefully inadequate to her. She just must have a dram of this and a titch of that. So she has been foregoing the after-school treat her crowd often indulges in, and is hoarding every cent possible. It hasn't been easy, for she's lively and popular and the girls want her with them. They've even offered her loans—which she has had the good sense to reject at once. We are not interfering, or even intimating that she is young to aspire to such expensive toilet requisites. It is her allowance, without strings attached, except that it must cover certain specified items. We believe that when she finally acquires her coveted perfume she will enjoy it, but that she will decide next time to save for something a little more practical."

Borrowing Proves a Mistake

Leonora's mother, wife of a city clergyman, writes, "An allowance has worked perfectly with our daughter all through high school. She realizes that she must manage specified items and live within a budget. It has been a valuable experience. She used to have three little boxes, one for savings, one for Christmas money, and one for vacation spending. She was always prepared to meet these expenses, and it was a revelation to me that she invariably had money ahead for them. We have a younger daughter, also. We have never had our girls come to us begging or whining for this thing and that. They know they must manage and they do. I wish now that we had started them with a clothes allowance as well. I know it would have worked."

Marian, 13, was a poor manager in the early stages of an allowance. She would spend it all at once and then attempt to borrow from her more frugal older sister. At first loans were refused But finally the two girls transacted a little business involving an important bit of paper bearing a large IOU. The older girl relentlessly claimed her money when it came due. The younger one, harassed and desperate, found the pay-off, even with an extension of time, so difficult to accomplish that, according to her mother, she has proved a much better manager ever since.

With Jean, an allowance has served as a splendid balance-wheel. Something infinitely desirable this month, but too costly to manage immediately, loses its attraction by the time another month's allowance is due.

A Protection to Girls

A Y. W. C. A. secretary of my acquaintance has had years of experience with girls. She is enthusiastic over allowances as a method of teaching the first steps in budgeting. Over and over again she has seen it demonstrated that business girls living at the "Y" are much better managers of their salaries when they have had small sums to manage as they were growing up.

While working with the "Y" in another state she had occasion to contact younger girls whose families were in the lower-wage bracket and so were unable to provide their daughters with spending money. Several of these girls, sorely tempted by articles in the 10-cent stores and with no hope of buying them, began to loiter around the counters and, when no one was looking, help themselves. One pilfering led to another with, inevitably, unhappy results. The girls' excuses were all the same: "I never have any money, and I wanted those things so badly."

One sensible mother said to me, "I hope you will ask mothers not to deduct from their daughters' allowances as a penalty for a misdemeanor which has nothing to do with spending money. Such deductions defeat the purpose of an allowance and arouse in girls a sense of unfairness."

A few mothers of teen-age girls have told me of interesting ventures into the clothing-allowance field. This, of course, calls for a thoughtful and detailed budget. A close friend, who is famous for her efficiently managed home, started her daughter, Janet, on a clothing allowance three months before she was 14. They took careful inventory of those garments which would carry over into another season, then made a list of clothing requirements for a year, including in it everything from coats and galoshes to bathing suits and beach togs. Every possible item of clothing was listed there—even to "25 hair ribbons," and you know what microscopic scraps they are now.

The list is before me as I write; and I find it has 39 items on it, each preceded by a figure indicating the number of such articles needed in a year. Opposite each item is a specified sum based on previous purchases and knowledge of prices then current. These have been totaled, and divided by 12. And the amount thus determined is deposited each month to Janet's checking account. She must save something for several months toward her heaviest expenditure—a winter coat; and must look ahead for other seasonal needs. Her clothes are attractive, and well-chosen, her wardrobe nicely balanced, and, except for asking her mother's opinion occasionally on the becomingness or value of certain prospective purchases, she plans, selects, and pays for her entire wardrobe by herself. Now, after more than two years, with a slight increase in allowance to take care of formals and other demands made on an older girl, Janet is still a wise manager and still enthusiastic over the system.

So much, then, for the mothers in that three-fourths majority that approved of allowances for their daughters.

What about that other fourth?

Some Mothers Oppose Allowances

Here is an excerpt from a letter from a mother. "Our income, due to my husband's type of business, is uncertain; and it is impossible to tie an uncertain income down to a certain allowance. My method is to let each member of our family feel free to discuss his or her needs. And, then, to the extent that there is money available, take care of these needs in the order of their importance. You would be surprised to discover how observing a 16-year-old will be as to the needs of each member of the family. She will often voluntarily say that another needs something far more than she does, although this may mean giving up an article she has been craving. But in order to avoid this drabness in living it sometimes proves wiser to go on a spree and get a small luxury rather than a necessity—if one can see that it will give a real lift to an individual. You would be surprised to observe how much a small unexpected luxury can change the whole picture at times!"

A wise mother, that. Her family are indirectly receiving training in planned buying, even though no actual allowances are given.

Other mothers in this one-fourth non-allowance group stated they had tried allowances with indifferent results.

"It all went into Sally's stomach," said one. "I never saw such a bottomless pit." She admitted that there had been no definite plan made in advance for taking care of certain expenses, and that there had been frequent extra hand-outs to tide Sally over.

Daddy Meant Well, But—

"An allowance doesn't work with me, 'cause Daddy always goes and spoils things," said Dorothy, 17, an only child much loved and indulged but singularly unspoiled. "I saved for months for a record-attachment for my little radio. I schemed and planned and dreamed about it. Then, when I had the $5 at last and told Daddy about it, he said, "Why, Dorothy, you mustn't spend that money. Put it in your savings account and I'll buy the thing for you myself."

He is a banker, the most generous of fathers. But he failed to realize that young people frequently need something more tangible to save for.

Reports from other mothers who found allowances impracticable showed that the girl either had had no definite plan for spending, or that she had not been compelled to keep within her budget, but had known instead that she could always obtain extra money from her parents. A few girls were said to have no desire for an allowance.

Well, there they are—just a few of the many experiences which have been given me so generously to pass on to you other mothers and daughters! What's the verdict?

Second of four Friday articles

Harold Orne

At the Plymouth Pottery in historic Plymouth, Massachusetts, Jane Cooper glazes a turkey bowl like the one propped against the flower pot. Cookies go in the big jar, and in the foreground are Puritan figurines and a succotash bowl, both popular products at the Pottery.

Craftwork Pays at Guild-Run Plymouth Pottery

By Gwendoline Keene

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, Mass.

Gathered about long tables and busily engaged in making things with their hands, are members of a class at the Plymouth Pottery, a project that is demonstrating today that the average American homemaker, given the proper training, can learn a craft that will prove not only a hobby but a successful business venture.

As they sit there laughing and chatting together, it looks as if nothing in the world could be simpler or easier than to make pretty pottery and sell it to an eager public. Actually their story tells of hard, inspired work, uphill most of the time and with every reward well earned.

The Pottery began in 1936. It is the first and only federally aided craft undertaking in Massachusetts, and it started under the ERA. Miss Katharine Alden—who, most of the workshop people believe, with some right, is the workshop—was engaged by the State Education Department, which administers the project, to teach a craft somewhere in the State. They suggested the Indians at Mashpee Miss Alden, who is a master craftsman of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, and had long had a shop and classes of her own, demurred. Having become interested in the work of Sidney Shurcliff, architect of Boston and Plymouth, who had begun restoring Plymouth's historic Summer Street in 1933, she had moved her home and shop to Number 44 of that street. It was a pleasant two-story dwelling, not too venerable but not too dilapidated either. The house adjoining it, fairly buried under boarding and paper, turned out, after excavation, to be none other than the one built by Richard Sparrow, emigrant, in 1640, the oldest house now standing in the town. It was a natural choice for a workshop. Plymouth was decided on for the new school, and pottery for the craft.

An Able Leader

Miss Alden is a reticent woman, with a remote glint in her eyes suggesting the humor of her famous ancestress who asked the immortal question of Suitor John. It is like pulling nails to get her to talk about her share in the Pottery's work, but it is evident that a more able, inspired leader could hardly have been found.

A pottery needs potter's wheels; she made one out of an old plaster of Paris plaque plus a cement-filled tire. It needs a kiln; she contrived one for $150 that is worth at least $300. The kiln itself was made out of bricks from the town dump, and the picturesque little house that surrounds it is constructed of cobblestones from the town school department, wood from one of Mr. Strickland's projects and roof-slate from an abandoned mill. She and her pupils brought the materials in her car and handed them in person to the masons.

A garden was called for; it was evolved from a wilderness of dump that had stretched right down to the clear waters of Town Brook at the foot of the property. Other ideas occurred to Miss Alden and they materialized. The water-wheel, just like the one the Pilgrims used in the same brook, was made and given by a local business man who is one of the Pottery's most interested friends.

Miss Alden herself advanced much of the funds needed to start the Pottery, waiting until it was on its feet to be repaid.

About 35 women are enrolled in the Pottery at present. Ten are members of the Guild, which is the money-making group at the head of the organization; four or five are apprentices, workers who have shown promise and are serving their six-months training period before being admitted to the Guild; and the rest are beginners—which means that they may have been studying for six months or so.

Tuition is free, for Miss Alden's salary is paid by the government. Everyone buys her own clay as needed. It is an excellent variety taken from a 100-year-old pit in Kingston and sold at the low price of five cents a pound. Non-Guild members pay a flat rate of 40 cents an article for the glaze and firing, while the Guild members receive this charge and pay for all the expenses of the project except the instructor's salary.

How It Is Run

The Guild members run their business on a proportional basis. Each has her own wheel at home and does her modeling there, bringing her wares to the Pottery for glazing and firing. They mix all the glazes—mostly by hand, as the waterwheel is chiefly a "prop." They are learning to help Miss Alden with the firing—a 12-hour process done once a week—and they also take turns tending shop; two people are on duty in summer and one the rest of the time.

They allow 20 per cent of the price of each article for material and for upkeep of the Pottery—rent, advertising, cost of firing and so on. They did a business in 1939 of nearly $2,000. The profits from this, when divided among the members, do not loom very large but they show a slow, steady growth. Membership in the Guild, as in the classes, shows the same gradual but steady increase.

What would a group of women elsewhere in this country need to establish a similar undertaking? They'd need a capital of at least $500, Miss Alden says, for a kiln—either one of the new electric ones or one built by masons from a blueprint—is an essential. They wouldn't need previous training; the Plymouth women are practically all untrained, with only high school backgrounds or less. They would need leadership, and good instructors are available in most sections. A nearby source of good clay, like Plymouth's, is also a big advantage.

Bake a Ham—and Feed The Family for Many Days

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let's have ham—the all-American dish which takes honors at three meals a day. In the beginning there is baked or cooked ham, delicious, beautifully decorated, the cynosure of all eyes. There is little waste, and carving is simple. (Carve all slices to the bone off one side and then turn the ham over and carve to the bone on the other side.)

In grandmother's times cooking a ham meant a day's work. This is not so of today's hams, for in the research laboratories of large meat packing plants a process has been perfected to produce "tenderized" hams which require no parboiling or long cooking. Any of these processed hams will have cooking directions on the package, but we can give some general directions.

You don't need a roaster. An open pan or broiler pan and rack will do nicely. A slow oven (325° F.) gives the best results. If the ham is taken directly from the refrigerator so that it is cold, the cooking period will be longer. Unless you have allowed it to stand at room temperature for several hours, allow five minutes per pound longer for baking. The following schedule for baking in a slow oven (325° F.) or simmering in water (do not boil) applies to hams at room temperature.

Weight	Time
15 lbs. and over	15m. per lb.
12 to 15 lbs.	16-17m. per lb.
10 to 12 lbs.	17 min. per lb.
Under 10 lbs.	20m. per lb.
Half hams	22m. per lb.

Please note that you can bake a half ham to serve a smaller family, but that the baking time increases as the size of the ham decreases. This also applies to those small solid meat rolls of ham-cured pork now so popular for small families.

The glaze and kind of garnish used are arbitrary. There are so many possibilities that we can't fit them all into our story. However, you might try fresh or canned fruit juices or fruit nectars or fresh apple cider or any of the glazes suggested below. Our favorite happens to be made of one cup of brown sugar mixed with two tablespoons of prepared mustard and two tablespoons of vinegar. And with it we like plump halves of canned apricots fastened to the ham so that each apricot half forms the petal of a flower. Strips of angelica make lovely stems if you want to go in for more elaborate garnishing. As the glaze bakes into the ham, it will hold the fruit so that the toothpicks used originally to fasten the fruit securely into place may be removed.

Baked Ham

Wrap ham loosely in the inner wrapper or in clean wrapping paper. Place fat side up on a rack in an open pan. Use no water. Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) according to schedule given above.

Forty-five minutes before the end of the cooking period remove the paper, take ham from the oven and take off the rind, leaving a collar around the shank bone. Slash the ends of this into ribbons (scissors do the job nicely) which will curl when the ham is returned to the oven. Then, if you are using a fruit garnish, fasten the fruit to the ham with toothpicks in the desired pattern, pour over one-third of the syrup or glaze and return to the oven. Baste several times more with the remaining syrup during the rest of the cooking period.

Or, omit fruit, score the ham into diamonds, stud with cloves and pour on the glaze as above.

Suggested Glazes

1. One cup white sugar and two tablespoons honey.
2. One cup honey or ½ cup orange marmalade.
3. One cup puréed applesauce, apricots or rhubarb.
4. One cup sugar and ½ cup maraschino cherry juice, cider or sweet pickle juice from pickled fruit, or any canned fruit juice which is sweet-tart.
5. One cup sugar, 1 teaspoon grated orange rind.
6. Cloves: after removing the rind, score the ham in diamonds with a sharp knife, stud with cloves, pour over glaze.

If you're having a buffet supper soon, you might like to try this menu:

Baked Ham
Grilled Sweet Potatoes or
Horseradish Potatoes
Buttered Broccoli
Molded Fruit Salad or
Mixed Green Salad
Hot Rolls Butter
Strawberry Preserves
Lemon Chiffon Tarts

Note: The horseradish potatoes are simply your favorite creamed potatoes with prepared horseradish to taste added to the cream sauce.

Ruth Miller's recipes for using leftover ham will be printed on this page next Friday.

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Wider Scope Urged for Local Housing Board

© Harris & Ewing

Public Housing Conference Opens in New York

Typical of low-cost-housing projects to be discussed at the National Public Housing Conference, opening tonight in New York, is "Vladeck Houses," on New York's lower East Side, built by the New York City Housing Authority. Left inset: Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, President of the Conference. Also on the program are: center inset, John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency; upper right, Gerard Swope, retired industrialist who is now Chairman of the New York Authority, and lower right, Nathan Straus, head of the United States Housing Administration.

N. Y. Conference to oppose central agency as best way to provide homes for defense workers.

"Housing for defense," which has complicated the nation's housing situation, is receiving major attention today. A series of articles is being published to depict what steps are being taken to solve the problem. Following is the second:

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Expansion of the program of local Housing Authorities throughout the United States, rather than the establishment of a new centralized Federal authority, will be recommended as the way to meet the defense housing emergency by leaders of the National Public Housing Conference, which convenes here tonight.

As national, local, civic, church, women's and labor organizations identified with low-cost housing gathered at the Roosevelt Hotel for the two-day sessions, Conference leaders declared that America's 500 local Housing Authorities, if supplied with sufficient funds, could, because of their experience, cope more efficiently with the present housing shortages and handle the expanded programs necessary for both defense and peacetime dwelling places.

Hence leaders of the Conference, of which Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch is President, will urge that the local authorities be given a new Federal grant of $800,000,000 so they may drive ahead against the housing shortage which in some defense work sectors was declared to have produced a veritable urban "Grapes of Wrath."

Notables to Speak

Prominent participants in the low-rent housing drive, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York; Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority; John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and Gerard Swope, Chairman of the New York Authority, will address the delegates at the sessions, which continue through tomorrow.

The tenth annual Housing Conference will not be focused exclusively on defense housing, but will stress as well the desirability of pushing towards its peace-time housing objectives as set forth a year ago, which called for the rehousing of 1,000,000 families by 1944. Thus far, it was declared, the rate of 250,000 families rehoused annually has been approximately attained.

Delegates will also have placed before them a program of community organization calling for the building of a community consciousness in support of the Conference's policies. A Committee of 1,000 has already been set up, composed of union leaders, college presidents, business men and other interested individuals. This, together with 170 national agencies —civic, church, educational, and club groups—will form the nucleus of the drive.

In summoning the Conference, Mrs. Simkhovitch recalled that a year ago public housing was concerned only with peace-time housing, with the placing in better surroundings of families whose health and safety were being destroyed by their environment.

"Today," she said, "that factor is only part of the program. Along with it comes the housing of members of the armed forces and their civilian colleagues and the tremendously critical problem of sheltering the vast concentrations of industrial defense workers who are jamming the centers of production to the bursting point.

"We advocate expansion of the programs of local housing authorities, which have demonstrated their ability to provide shelter of a high quality economically and with speed, through the appropriation of further Federal subsidies; we advocate their erection of defense housing to insure efficiency and proper standards, and their service to wage workers with slightly higher incomes than those thus far rehoused, by means of co-operatively leased public housing projects."

To Restate Objectives

The conference will open with the meeting and annual dinner to be held at the Women's City Club, at 3 West Fiftieth Street, at which Conference members will restate objectives, consider the future program and elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Following the meeting a special group of housing and related films will be shown at the Museum of Modern Art, at 11 West Fifty-third Street, including the United States Housing Authority's film, "Housing in Our Time." The public is invited to this.

Speakers at the morning session Saturday will include Leon H. Keyserling, Deputy Administrator, United State Housing Authority; W. P. Seaver, Assistant Administrator in Charge of Project Development; Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Special Assistant, Federal Works Agency, and Harry W. Laidler, member of the New York City Council.

Speakers at the afternoon session will include Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator Wagner, Mr. Carmody, Mr. Straus, Mr. Swope, State Senator Alfred Bingham of Connecticut, and John Green, President of the International Maritime and Shipbuilders' Union.

The afternoon's events will include a tour of New York's low-rent housing projects.

Proper Housing Called Vital to Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—America should think of proper housing as part of its long-range defense program, for it is a vital factor in the well-being and morale of the entire population, according to Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, President of the National Public Housing Conference, which opens here today.

While the emphasis in the present emergency will be on defense housing, Mrs. Simkhovitch, under whose leadership New York State has helped to lead the way in slum clearance, voiced the hope that better housing for the ordinary citizen would suffer no planing-down.

She recalled, in discussing America's place in the better homes picture, that Britain has been far in advance of the United States in perceiving the social dividends of good living quarters for its population; and she quoted the late Sir Raymond Unwin, British housing expert, as saying he considered good housing to be one of Britain's "best bargains."

In the two decades immediately following the end of the World War, 4,500,000 new houses were constructed in Britain—1,500,000 under Government subsidy—while one third of Britain's population has been rehoused since the war, according to Mrs. Simkhovitch. American housing has not yet reached the 1,000,000 mark, it was said.

Question of Public Concern

"But there is enough energy, hope, and confidence in the American people to attack any problem and work out its solution if they are fully informed as to what that problem is," Mrs. Simkhovitch continued.

"Although great advances have been made in education and recreation, in better working conditions and in knowledge of health measures, housing has lagged behind. And there is a reason for this. Inherent in our democratic ideals is the concept that 'a man's home is his castle,' and how or where he lives his own concern.

"But as individual home owners have become fewer and groups of tenants increasingly large, it has slowly seeped into the public consciousness that good housing, at least for that large percentage of wage earners who cannot be homeowners, must inevitably become a matter of public concern."

Mrs. Simkhovitch, who is also Vice-Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, held that many citizens had not until recently begun to realize under what deplorable conditions a large percentage of their fellows were living. As the awakening has come, however, many are "quite literally stunned" by the possibilities of low-cost housing projects, she said.

Gains Outweigh Subsidies

"In New York," she continued, "we shall shortly have 12 housing projects which are actually meeting the needs of low-income groups. And while it is too early to make sweeping statements, we are very much impressed by the response of the people who live in them. We can say definitely that there has been a great improvement in health and morale.

"Tenants are keenly appreciative of improved facilities. They are delighted to bring up their children in light, airy rooms. The gains far outweigh the subsidy. We may confidently expect less expenditure for police, fire, hospitals, courts, as has been the case in England."

Mrs. Simkhovitch also praised the work of her colleague, Miss Helen Alfred, Director of the Conference, which helped to organize public opinion to support the national legislation enacted. To date the Housing Conference, a non-partisan, unsubsidized organization, has labored in many States, under Miss Alfred's leadership, to get adequate legislation passed to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal housing law, and has set up local conferences and institutes to advance the campaign of better housing for all.

12 More Laid-Up Cargo Boats Sold to British Interests

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sale of 12 cargo vessels from its laid-up fleet to British shipping interests was announced by the Maritime Commission.

The British will pay $2,779,600 for the 12 vessels whose deadweight tonnage totals 107,061.

The British had bid $4,611,650 for 20 ships, but this was rejected.

The sale increased to 49 the number of ships the Commission has sold to the British from its laid-up fleet.

In addition to the Commission's sales, it has authorized the sale to the British by private American operators of 146 ships of all types since the outbreak of war.

Applications Approved

The Commission also approved applications for the transfer to British registry of three American-owned vessels. They were:

American South African Line, Inc., New York City, to sell the cargo vessel Pacific, 6,034 gross tons, to John I. Jacobs & Co., Ltd., of London, with transfer to British registry.

Cummins Diesel Engine Corporation to sell the yacht Mary to H. E. Moss & Co., of London, with transfer to British registry.

John F. Harris, Palm Beach, Fla., to sell the yacht Chelsea to G. H. Burland, Hamilton, Bermuda, with transfer to British registry.

The Commission rejected an application by Lucille H. Rogers, administratrix of the estate of John C. Rogers, Wynnewood, Pa., to sell the cargo vessel Marsodak, 3,279 gross tons, to Sir Walter R. Carpenter, Sydney, Australia, with transfer to British registry.

The Commission made no comment in rejecting the application. Officials, however, have said the Commission intends to "slow down" the granting of applications for cargo vessel transfers.

Sold to U. S. Lines

Five of the vessels upon which the British submitted bids were sold to the United States Lines Company of New York City for $1,328,384. The five vessels total 44,228 deadweight tons.

The Commission also agreed to sell the Courageous, a cargo vessel of 10,680 deadweight tons, to the Transport Trading & Terminal Corporation of New York, provided it increased its bid from $176,000 to $234,000.

The 12 vessels sold to J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., of New York City, acting as agent for British interests, together with present locations, follow:

Artemis, Solomons, Md.; Rangu, Bellhaven, Berury, Cotati, Guimba, Higho, Monasses, Nockum, Oskawa, and Western City, all laid up in the James River, Va., and the Invincible, laid up at New Orleans, La.

The following vessels, all laid up in the James River, were sold to the United States Lines:

Bakersfield, Egremont, Jacob Ruppert, West Pocasset, and West Campgaw.

The Courageous also is laid up in the James River.

The Commission rejected all bids on the Seminole, West Grama and Wilscox, laid up in the James River.

The sales reduced to 20 the number of ships in the Commission's fleet.

1940 Political Campaigns Cost Estimated High of $60,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A "rough guess" that between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 was spent on political campaigns leading up to the recent elections came yesterday from Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Chairman of the special Senate Committee investigating campaign expenditures.

The Senator's estimate was based on a report approved by the investigating Committee which showed that contributions aggregating $24,174,223 and expenditures amounting to $22,740,313 actually were reported by national, state, and senatorial groups.

"I believe expenditures probably were three times the reported total," Senator Gillette said. "The Committee compilation does not include campaign funds used by county or local candidates and committees. It does not include campaign costs for House candidates. It does not include hundreds who are under no legal requirement to make reports such as money spent for newspaper and billboard advertising within States and local jurisdictions.

"No one could make an accurate estimate on the total campaign costs."

G. O. P. Got Most

The report, approved by the Committee and to be sent to the Senate later, said Republican organizations reported spending $14,941,143, and receiving $16,476,040, and Democratic groups listed $6,095,357 in expenditures, and $6,284,463 in contributions.

Biggest items in the Republican totals were $11,792,149 in contributions and $10,791,625 in expenditures by Republican state central and finance committees. The Republican National Committee listed $2,564,606 in contributions and $2,242,742 in expenditures. Other national groups supporting the Republican presidential candidate, Wendell L. Willkie, reported $2,986,919 contributed to them and $2,832,167 expended.

The Democratic National Committee reported $2,454,105 received and $2,438,092 expended. The Senate Committee said other national Democratic groups collected $576,210 and spent $557,048, and Democratic state committees collected $2,935,062 and spent $2,785,660.

Among expenditures by other political groups was $89,500 by the Communist Party, and $377,000 by the Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government.

Nine States Paid Most

Nearly three-fourths of the more than $22,000,000 reported to the Senate Committee was listed as the cost of the campaign in nine pivotal states.

Likewise, the reports before the Committee indicated the same proportion of contributions came from the same States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Indiana and New Jersey.

In New York alone, the report showed Democratic contributions of $3,471,963 and expenditures of $3,433,064, and Republican receipts of $4,177,544 and expenditures of $3,575,172.

New York was the only State listed in which contributions and expenditures of both parties were in excess of the million dollar mark, but Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey listed Republican contributions above that amount with Pennsylvania, however, the only one in this group reporting that much spent.

New England figures were:

Connecticut—Democratic, $55,366 and $55,366; Republican, $525,838 and $488,259.

Maine — Democratic, $6,733 and $28,622; Republican, $79,977 and $73,910.

Massachusetts — Democratic, $70,256 and $81,971; Republican, $948,490 and $952,388.

New Hampshire—Democratic, $26,364 and $22,744; Republican, $65,702 and $58,260.

Rhode Island — Democratic, $28,275 and $28,177; Republican, $204,266 and $219,416.

Vermont — Democratic, $6,098 and $5,009; Republican, $6,598 and $5,804.

New York Housing Loan Notes Sold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Gerard Swope, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, today announced the sale of $1,400,000 worth of its temporary loan notes issued in connection with the financing of Clason Point Houses, a lwo rent housing project which the authority is about to construct in the Bronx at an estimated cost of $2,079,000.

Clason Point Houses is the seventh United States Housing Authority-aided development undertaken by the New York Authority and when completed will house 412 families.

As the result of today's sale, the Authority will save more than $17,000 in interest cost for the next six months' period. Until now, the Authority has borrowed development funds at the rate of 2½ per cent a year, while the interest rate to be paid now will be slightly more than one-third of 1 per cent.

The notes, in four series, were awarded to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia and R. W. Pressprich and Co.

Lutherans Plan Japan Transfer

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24 (AP)—The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America has granted permission for transfer of most of the Church's properties in Japan to the Japan Lutheran Church or Japanese Boards.

The Rev. Dr. F. Z. Epping Reinartz, Secretary of Promotion for the United Lutheran Church, called the Board's decision "an emergency action, to be put into effect only if the Church is forced by threat of further control from the Japanese Government."

"It leaves further action to the missionaries and the Japan Lutheran Church, between which exists a very cordial relationship," he said.

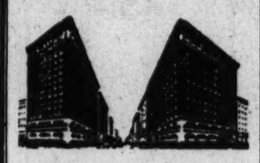
Dr. Reinartz said property values representing approximately $400,000 would be involved in such a transfer. Residences of missionaries would not be transferred, he added.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, of New York City, was elected official visitor to the Boards' missions in British Guiana and Argentina.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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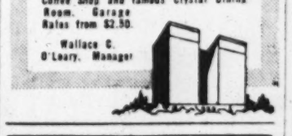

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The Home Forum

Watering The Flowers

AS I STEPPED FORWARD to speak to the children, some absurd quirk of memory took me back to the days when I was privileged to water the flowers. As with everything a child is allowed to do, the fun was surrounded by cautions. I mustn't drown them. Or miss any. Or splash the windows. Above all, I mustn't get myself wet. In that era when life was horizonless with sun-drenched happiness, getting oneself wet was practically the worst that the parental discipline had to cope with. Now, of course, it's different, and one's mother calls from the window: "Come in, dear, out of the bombs."

* * *

Serena Grauen had changed her mind, deciding that the whole school had better sit to Nicholas and me and put away any pearls they might collect into their little safe-deposit boxes. The school-hatingest child could scarcely have deplored that room, with the sun slanting in over the window-ferns and nature waiting patiently outdoors for him. The little river was so near that the worst case of sums could be seen for the ephemeral affliction it was. I had the idea that the guardian trees were watching the process indoors closely, and that at any moment an elm might thrust a long arm through the window and rescue the child with a firm if leafy: "That will be enough for today, ma'am."

Serena's introduction was as slim-waisted and sensible as herself. She conveyed the notion that Nicholas and I had just dropped in to have a chat and that she was as curious as Alice about it all. In my months at Evergreen, I'd met most of these boys and girls at their homes or in swimming or on Bessie Scratcher's picnics. I would gladly have entrusted the administration of the United States to them. To a child their faces were handsome with health, and a proud individuality looked out of those eager receptive eyes. They were as naïve as a roadside spring—and as deep. They had capacities for instant mirth and selfless affection and honest indignation. How to satisfy them, how to water? Deviate one syllable from what they needed to hear, and I should be talking nonsense. They would be polite, their faces looking as if they belonged to a secret society pledged, under dreadful penalties, to reveal nothing of their interior comment. I could estrange them in ten minutes.

* * *

"Once upon a time," I began, "a young man said: 'I'm going to have fun.' He got a stack of blank paper and some pencils and said again: 'Now I'm really going to have fun. I'll have this young fellow, a nice, sensible boy but a touch inexperienced. . . . I'll have him tricked into going to sea. He'll wake up and find himself with a gang of pirates. He won't be able to draw a safe breath for weeks. And when the treasure is found—good, old genuine pieces of eight—why, there's an awful predicament to be in! It'll give this stepson of mine the most beautiful shivers.'

"So the young man with the pencils wrote every morning. He saw in his mind first every picture, every movement of the people in the picture. He described these, leaving out all unnecessary words, using such fresh strong words that he hoped his stepson's mouth would drop open in astonishment at their vividness: He loved doing this. His interest was like a blacksmith's fire. The sentences came out red-hot, taking the curve of his feelings. His enthusiasm pounded them together so well that they haven't fallen apart in nearly a hundred years.

"Miss Grauen asked me to speak about writing prose, and I have. I've finished. It was what Robert Louis Stevenson accomplished in writing *Treasure Island*. It's what you will accomplish if you want tremendously to tell somebody about something. Suppose you are asked to write an essay or a story. What shall it be about? Anything. Everything. Everything in this world is interesting, if you look at it a little longer and a little deeper than usual. Take this class-room, and suppose that Miss Grauen is called away, and suppose that Aunt Abby, Nicholas Pumble's cat, takes her place. What would she, out of her agelong cat-wisdom, try to teach you? It would be interesting to know. Suppose Mr. J. P. Morgan, in a philanthropic moment, offered to grant you three wishes. What would you ask for? Suppose you had a chance to correspond with a young man who flies the mail over the Andes, if you wrote sufficiently interesting letters. How would you write one? You'd be enthusiastic about Evergreen. You'd be very clear and vivid. You'd be brief, because he wouldn't have time to read hundred-page letters. You'd be truthfully yourself, because it is wrong to lie and because it is you whom you want him to know. And your letter would be good prose. Of course there are as many tools to use in writing prose as in carpentering. Miss Grauen can tell you how to stock your mind-chest with them, and only experience will make you apt with them. All I say is: don't borrow any. Use your own. Then you'll feel cleanly honest in every line you write and in that feeling growth takes solid root.

"Every one of you can swim, climb, ski, and pitch hay. Write the same way, expertly, strongly, without waste motion. Don't be fat with words, or puffy with repetition, or lazy in finding the truth about the things you write. Write like an athlete, and you'll glow with a pleasure you have never known."

* * *

I sat down, wondering if a drop of water had touched them, and Nicholas ambled to my place.

"My friend did all right," he said in that between-you-and-me voice of his which is as warm and comfortable as a flannel shirt. "He was talking common sense, and about common sense, even if he did get over onto my side of the lot at times. But I'm going to talk about something better—poetry. Figure you're sitting around in Chris Merriman's store, listening to us so-called grown-ups chinning about the price of corn, or potatoes, and all of a sudden you hear the clear notes of a horn or violin coming from Chris's radio. What happens? Why, you're taken right away from the world of prices and potatoes. You're out in the air looking at sun-lighted clouds, hearing wild thrushes. You're feeling beauty. You find your thoughts have wings and the sunlight has a new brightness. Even sorrowful things give you a strange happiness. The skin-tearing stones that cluttered the field are a comfort when lifted and placed in the orderly beauty of a wall. That's what poetry is and does. It finds uses for stones and piles them in rhythmic beauty, and you feel a harmony with them at last. It takes the saddest things in life, like not understanding people, or parting from them, and shows the beautiful truth underlying them. It is a more wonderful magic than any in the fairy-tales because it's real, and made by magicians who have their names in the telephone book. And what's best is that anyone can be such a magician.

"Yes, that is really so. Each one of you can strike a rock, like Moses, and make harmony gush out, if you feel like it. How? I said if you *feel* like it. Poet Adam began it by imitating. He felt his heart ready. He looked at a river, like ours, and said: 'The water runs, the water runs.' And perhaps some afternoon, when he had more time, he asked himself: 'Whither does it run?' And a deeper interest than mere description was born.

"You will likely start by imitating a poet. For instance, there is a poem so naïve and simple that it makes us smile:

> Mary had a little lamb
> Whose fleece was white as snow,
> And everywhere that Mary went
> Her lamb was sure to go.

"Now suppose that you wanted to imitate that poet and still be yourself. How would you begin?

> My sister found a little lamb
> Wandered from the fold;
> In it my sister saw herself
> Motherless and cold.

"You see? Pity comes in, and poetry with it. In nineteen words you've made a picture, discovered a personality, suggested an emotion, and begun to draw away from the poet you started to imitate. Soon you won't want to imitate and will move into your own country, where everything that happens to you, good or ill, starts its own ripples of feeling. Like a pond that has been rained upon, you must overflow, carrying the reflections of your still hours on the current of your song.

"The other day, when Serena asked me to talk about the inexpressible, I began to wonder about my own poet's country, and I did a little poem about it. It is your country, too, or I wouldn't bother mentioning it. When you stop to watch snow for the sheer beauty it makes, when you wonder, like Poet Adam, whither the river runs, or time, you are thinking about your country, perhaps are even tempted to explore it. You don't need three ships, like Columbus. In your pack all you need is the impulse to wonder, the patience to imagine, the desire to love and be like the good things of this invisible country. And the best of it is that children have a free passport there. For a title I borrow one from a German who was truly great. It is:

KNOW YOU THAT LAND?

> Downfloating snow, what hills and winds diverted
> Your frailty here? From what air-quarries hewn?
> What resource, what infinite love concerted
> In your creation on our hillsides strewn?
>
> Is yours the land that I so well remember
> On the dark days this planet is too near?
> Where rivers run their sunniest in December,
> And joy is brother to sorrow, and both dear?
>
> Is the encrystalled air waving the unseen grasses
> Like that I breathe, downpouring from a hill
> Through some ravine the trail unwitting passes,
> Cooler and purer than is possible?
>
> Flakes melt to tears upon the upturned faces;
> Tears melt to song within the upturned heart.
> What cousinship of beauty's mingled races
> Means this, fair land, wherein none dwells apart?

As Nicholas paused, I glanced at the children to see what effect thoughts passing so far above their experience could have. Yet their faces were rapt, as if insight had spoken to insight—and been heard, as if they and Nicholas did inhabit the same land.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the New York Society of Painters to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IN SUMMERTIME": *A Painting by Edward Dufner*

EDWARD DUFNER was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1871. He studied with James McNeill Whistler, among other artists. His career as an artist has been marked by many prize awards and honorable mentions, and he is a teacher as well as a painter.

Walls of Books

IN TOM AND ED HARLAND'S house on Sentry Hill, you can see the books before you mount the stairway. The walls are covered with them. The walls have not shown themselves for generations; . . . But the books move and have a being. They warm to the touch of human hands; they answer to the gaze of human eyes; they are sought after, and loved, and taken on jaunts from attic to arbor. They share the hearthlight and the lamplight with the family; they enjoy intelligent companionship; they are brought forward to be introduced to strangers; they accompany friendly personages home; they go visiting their neighbors.

A black walnut hand rail seems to run across the faces of the books on the upper landing, as if to guard them behind bars, but it is only the baluster, that turns when it reaches the top step and stretches out along the hall. . . . Books, books, books from floor to ceiling—they are the walls in Harland House.
—From "A New England Childhood," by MARGARET FULLER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Preparedness and Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ONE OF his priceless parables, the master Christian, Christ Jesus, likened the kingdom of heaven, or the reign of righteousness, to a man who, for the duration of his absence on a journey, entrusted his servants with the care of his possessions. Those who turned the talents thus bestowed upon them to wise account were rewarded with greater responsibility, and the lesson is made plain that the increasing of good involves constructive thinking and active service.

However urgent a circumstance may seem to be, that man or woman who is faithful in the performance of given trusts is sure to find further work and opportunity. Even when customary activities cease, the alert and generous seeker finds something worth while to do. This is so because, as Christian Science shows, existence is really spiritual, not material, and true substance is evidenced not in the accumulation of material things but in the expression of spiritual ideas. The truth about opportunity and the best means of fulfilling it are made plain in Christian Science.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 505), "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." And in the next paragraph she says, "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light." God, good, is the only cause, the divine Principle of the real universe of spiritual ideas. Matter is, therefore, unreal, because it misrepresents the nature of God. Sin, sickness, and death withdraw before the prayerful realization that man is the likeness of God, and that immortality, ability, and abundance are his forever heritage. Consciousness imbued with spiritual understanding enables one to prove God's providence to be ever available. Acceptance of the facts of being brings thought into line with divine Principle.

When existence is regarded as spiritual, the manifestation of infinite good, the unsatisfactory and limiting sense of environment gives way before the realization that eternal harmony is the spiritual fact. As the Christ, or true idea of God, fills one's thought, one begins to discern what Peter described as "new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness" (II Peter 3:13). And since such vision is unimpaired by fear, hatred, or any other phase of materialism, we should heed Peter's behest (3:14): "Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless."

The spotless purity of spiritual man is the present fact of real being to be individually discerned and demonstrated. Because it is true that, in reality, all real selfhood reflects God, no one need feel discouraged when, faced by seeming indifference or opposition, he endeavors to prove God's care. Rather may one rejoice that since materiality is always a lie, each individual effort to dispel its false claims helps to annul its total influence. By prayerful living on the part of one a whole community may be benefited, and the way to peace and betterment proportionately prepared.

Whatever new economic order or governmental change may appear, each one can, by his own reliance on the one true government of God, help to bring about a greater measure of justice and goodness in human affairs. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 118), "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness."

Thanks to the clarity with which Christian Science illumines Jesus' rules for living, these enemies of human welfare can be routed. God is eternally supreme; nothing unlike Him has power to resist that which reflects Him. As selfishness, pettiness, and neglect of neighborly duties disappear before the realization that God is All and that man is spiritual, the all-encompassing government of God will be seen to be the present reality. Seeking after that spiritual understanding which Christian Science reveals, one proves that those who rely on God effectually do His will.

Blue Moon

This is the season of the blue moon;
now things will happen,
all we have waited for,
the strange, the unexpected.
No man can tell another what they are;
they are the closely-guarded,
the barred and bolted strong-room.
But the doors will open,
they will appear,
lovely and unafraid,
the bolts withdrawing, the dials and ciphers matching.

Arcady came to New York City,
Arcady came to London Town,
and Broadway urchins cried: "How pretty!"
and stone kings looked down.
There were rustic men in rustic gaiters
by the Battery's seaward sward,
and flocks of sheep on the escalators
of the London Passenger Transport Board.

Clad in scarlet, mounted on coal-black unicorns,
the king's guard came by
with a sound of trumpets and muted horns
and with banners against the sky.
They were singing the song of the first soldier,
that ever war did wage,
but their eyes looked forth incredibly older
with wisdom, not with age.

Amid scarred mountains
the solitary swimmer
plunges into the black tarn.
By sunlit slopes
he breaks the surface.

But these are fairy tales,
unreal, symbolic;
these are not the things.
They are the closely-guarded,
the barred and bolted strong-room.
This is the season of the blue moon;
now things will happen.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Homecoming on an Irish Island

IN MAURICE O'SULLIVAN'S delightful autobiography, called "Twenty Years A-Growing," published by the Viking Press, he tells how, when he was still a small boy, his father brought him back to his island home after some years spent in school on the mainland away from his family. The account of his first evening among the islanders is related with rare simplicity and beauty.

"The house put great wonder on me. I had never seen the like of it before. It was small and narrow, with a felt roof, the walls bright with lime, a fine glowing fire sending warmth into every corner, and four sugan chairs around the hearth. I sat down on one of them. A dog was lying in the cinders. When I patted him with my hand he leapt up with a growl, drew his tail between his legs, and slunk away into a corner.

"I had two sisters and two brothers in the house, so I did not feel lonesome. When everything was ready we sat in to the table. And a fine, wholesome table it was for good, broken potatoes and two big plates of yellow bream—the custom of the Island at the fall of night. My father and my grandfather and my two sisters were talking in Irish, but I could not understand them. Now and then they would look at me and smile. After a while two boys came in, then three girls, and so on until the house was full.

"When supper was over my sister swept the floor and shook sand over it. I was sitting on the chair, watching all that was going on. In another little while the lamp was lit. I could see the dry sand sparkling on the floor in the lamplight. Then a sound behind me made me turn round. It seemed to be within the hearth. I turned to my father:

"'What is it,' said I, 'making music in the hearth?'

"'Did you never hear that? It is a cricket.'

"Meanwhile a young man had come in with a melodium under his arm and now he struck up a tune. Two boys and two girls came out on the floor. . . .

"The dance was getting wilder and wilder. A soft drop of sweat was coming out on the boys. When it was over they sat down and all clapped hands.

"'Why are they doing that?' said I to my grandfather.

"'They are urging Eileen to sing,' said he.

"At that moment she began. It was delightful to listen to her in the stillness of the night, everyone silent, with their chins on their hands, not a word out of them save now and then, at the end of the verse, when my grandfather would cry, 'My love for ever, Eileen,' (a blessing signifying praise) and that was the first bit of Irish I picked up that night.

"When the song was finished everyone clapped again and the clamour spread through the house, a couple here and a couple there whispering together, all of them full of bright laughter.

"After a while, my father whispered in my ear, 'Ask your grandfather to sing. He has a fine voice.'

"'Won't you give us a song yourself now, grandfather?' said I.

"'I will not refuse you,' said he, smiling.

"Leaning his cheek on his hand, he struck up 'Eamonn Mágáine,' and there is no doubt but he was a fine singer in those days. Listening to him as he came to the end of each verse, I would feel a shiver of delight in my blood, and it is no wonder, with the sweetness of the song and the tremor of his voice. Every word came out clearly. I did not understand the meaning of the words, but the other part of the song was plain to me—the voice, the tremor, and the sweetness. There was not a sound from anyone, only the cricket, which had not ceased its own music in the hearth.

"When he came to the end: 'My love for ever!' I cried aloud in Irish. Everyone laughed and clapped their hands."

Signal

Over the deep snows
Whitely glistening,
There falls a hush
And night lies listening—
Silently, secretly,
Still and withdrawn
Awaiting that signal,
That cue to begone:
The first light, hurrying
Footfalls of dawn.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1941 ☆☆R

Defense Work Training Most Popular in NYA

By Don McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jobs in the so-called defense industries are proving as great a magnet for the youth of the country as the seemingly more glorified service in the military and naval forces, plans for expansion of the National Youth Administration work experience program in New England indicated today.

Concentration of NYA courses on defense production activities and increase in the number of youths taking the courses during the next six months were announced by Leon Kowal, NYA regional representative in Boston, and Robert H. Augustinus, director of the NYA training project at Passamaquoddy, Maine.

Aviation mechanics, radio, machine shop work and sheet metal will be the major courses at the Quoddy NYA village. 'Experience in drafting, photography and map-making will also be stressed. And the courses in electrical repair, agriculture, pipe-trades, carpentry, woodworking, garage experience and other subjects will continue, but more as an undertone to the emphasis on essentially defense work.

Approximately 500 youths, between the ages of 17 and 24, will leave for Quoddy Sunday to begin six months of work to fit them for a niche in the stepped-up industrial defense production.

Increase in Enrollment

They will be the first contingent of an enrollment that is expected to total 800, an increase of 300 over the last group at the village. The youths came from the New England States, New York and New Jersey. Their predecessors have obtained employment in factories throughout the entire country. In Mr. Kowal's voluminous correspondence files there are letters of appreciation and thanks from boys now working in California, Maryland, Connecticut, New York, Ohio and other factory centers.

Most recent development at the village is the aviation mechanics work approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This is the only course at the village which lasts for a year, as the CAA requires 1,800 hours of experience. At completion of the course the young men take the aviation and engineering examinations given by the Government, qualifying for the highest-paid jobs in that line.

Radio, apparently, is the next interest at Quoddy.

FM Installation

The work the boys have done in this line, and what they plan to do, is not that of amateurs. For instance, they have installed frequency modulating sets in State Police cars, and in police headquarters at South Portland. In fact, at South Portland the radio installation work gave that city car-to-car, station-to-car and car-to-station connection. Bangor may call upon the youths to do the same for them soon.

The State Sea and Shore Fisheries division has also ordered installation of a radio set in their patrol boat.

In all courses, the same three steps are planned. The student must first learn the use of the equipment, secondly take their turn at actual industrial production, and then learn all about "tooling up" the equipment and inspecting the finished product.

The CAA has also provided a project—the boys are making maps of airports and boundaries. For Washington County in which Quoddy is situated a photograph unit from the village is recording old titles and deeds to land.

For all their work, the boys receive $13 a month and board.

Placement Outlook

In the past, Mr. Augustinus said, approximately 55 per cent of the graduates from the village found employment. He estimated that the defense activities would increase this to approximately 75 or 80 per cent.

One of the greatest benefits of the project, he thinks, is the constant contact most of the boys keep with the village and the friends they have made there. Frequently, he said, the boys have found work in their own places of employment for friends at Quoddy.

Interviews with local factory operators are secured for most of the boys, with very satisfactory results, the NYA officials said. Most employers are generally willing to assist the boys in every way possible, they added.

Young Men Learn, Defense Wheels Turn

NYA

With National Youth Administration at Passamaquoddy Project

Defense production activities are the theme of NYA courses at the Maine village. Students at Passamaquoddy come from the six New England States, New York, and New Jersey. (1) A youth is seen getting experience in sheetmetal drafting and layout. (2) The aviation mechanics course, recently approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. (3) Electrical repair work. (4) Leon Kowal, New England regional representative of the NYA.

Hauling a Railroad to Lumber No Trick at All Down in Maine

MAYFIELD, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP)—Instead of haulfng lumber to the railroad, haul the railroad to the lumber.

That's the idea, odd though it may sound, which a Mayfield operator has tried, found feasible and intends to develop when spring rolls around again.

Here's the way it worked when introduced to hardwood cutting operations in an attempt to bring modern production methods and lower costs to the big woods:

A truck fleet carrying short lengths of narrow-gauge track, eight-foot flatcars and a small, oil-burning locomotive, all of lightweight construction, rolled up to the highway point nearest to the cutting lot.

The first section of track was laid at the level of a truck body. That facilitated both the unloading of the rolling-stock and the loading of lumber. The other sections were bolted to it, some distance above the ground, and shored up every few yards. Thus the "main line" could be run over whatever terrain was encountered without expensive road-bed construction.

Cutting began along each side of a 500-foot spur, which could be moved whenever it no longer was possible to move logs from stump to flat car in one operation.

When the loaded flatcars reached the highway they, as well as the logs, were loaded onto trucks, two cars to a truck, hauled off to the sawmill and pushed onto a siding. Each truck picked up a couple of empties and returned to the woods.

Laying track, the operators claimed, cost about ten per cent of what it would cost to build a woods road of comparable length; maintenance costs were lower, and by reducing the number of handlings from four or five to one, labor costs were curtailed sharply.

Snow, Sleet, Rain On Way to Boston

The trusty snow shovel—which so far this winter has not been over-worked—will be pressed into service tomorrow morning, according to forecasts from the Boston Weather Bureau.

A wintry, windy storm heading north from Tennessee was expected to strike New England tonight, leaving behind it three to six inches of snow. In Northern New England the fall may reach eight inches.

The forecast for tonight was increasing cloudiness and warm, with snow changing to sleet and freezing rain late tonight and Saturday. Storm warnings have been posted as far North as Eastport, Maine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon; snow and warmer tonight; snow changing to sleet, freezing rain and rain late tonight or Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds tonight becoming moderate to fresh east and southeast Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 25 degrees.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow southwest and extreme west, not so cold west and south portions tonight; Saturday snow and warmer.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by snow, not so cold tonight; Saturday snow and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow and warmer tonight, snow changing to sleet and rain late tonight or Saturday with some freezing rain in the interior; slightly warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	17	New Orleans	63	63
Chicago	25	23	New York	26	26
Denver	12	11	Norfolk	41	40
Kansas City	29	28	Philadelphia	29	29
Los Angeles	49	48	St. Louis	31	30
Miami	73	71	San Francisco	52	48
Minneapolis	12	10	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 24.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:56 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Saturday, 9:10 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:17 p. m.

Bellanca Plane Plant To Rise in New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—T. A. Haish of the New Bedford Industrial development Legion announced today that the City had given an option on 18 acres of land near the waterfront to Frank Bellanca, airplane manufacturer, for a plant to manufacture planes and torpedo boats.

Mr. Haish said Mr. Bellanca planned to begin work on the property within 60 days and that 2,000 men ultimately would be employed.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Grand concert and ball in honor of the 182d anniversary of Robert Burns, for the benefit of the Scottish Red Cross, sponsored by the Boston Caledonian Club. At the Hotel Statler, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Free vocational lectures sponsored by Northeastern University. "Metallurgical Engineering" by R. F. Harrington, Chief metallurgist of the Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation; "Library Work" by Myra White, Librarian of Northeastern University; "Mechanical Trades" by Leigh J. Rodgers, head of the Machine Work Department of Wentworth Institute; and "Retail Merchandising" by Robert A. Johnston, Secretary of the Retail Board of Boston; at 10 p. m. "Industrial Engineering" by Cecil Guyati, Assistant Superintendent of the American Steel and Wire Company; "Clergy" by Charles W. Havice, Professor of Sociology at Northeastern University; "Law" by Rufus H. Bond, attorney with Stover, Sweetser and Lombard; "Interior Decorating" by Prof. Dorothy Sharples, Chief Counselor in Art at the College of Practical Arts and Letters of Boston University; and "Coast Guard" by Lieut. L. H. Morine of the United States Coast Guard; at 11 a. m. At Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Tapestries" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. Afternoon guidance tour "Treasures of India," directed by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

At the Children's Museum, animal marionette show by Miss Etta M. Graves, illustrating the Eastern "How Stories," 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 11 a. m. Film entitled "Fire Fighters" will be presented for the older children, with James Donovan, of the Boston Fire Department, explaining methods of fire fighting, 3 p. m.

Fourth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association. "Aid for Britain: How Much?" discussed by Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College; and Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, Professor of Government, Harvard University, at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, 12:45 p. m.

Lecture on "What Is Happening to the World" by Donald Grant, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Sponsored by the Twentieth Century Association, at 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mme. Hedda Ballon, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Another Large Group of 26th Reaches Camp

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Motorized elements of the 26th Division, including the 51st Field Artillery Brigade headquarters and the 101st Field Artillery in 95 trucks, arrived in camp today.

The convoy consisted of 56 officers and 710 men under the command of Col. Charles L. Furber and marked the arrival of the first regiment of field artillery of the division.

Brigade headquarters with the headquarters battery together with Batteries A, B and C from Commonwealth Armory, Boston, and Batteries F of Taunton, E of Brockton, and D of New Bedford made up the convoy.

Units of the division already here have started programs of intensive training and the parade ground today was dotted with drilling troops.

Off for Devens

At Fort Hamilton, New York, 1,300 officers and men this morning were bundling into 298 Army trucks which were to take them to Fort Devens, Mass. The transfer of men was not expected to be completed until tomorrow.

At the Boston recruiting station on Federal Street three more selective Service replacements were inducted yesterday leaving only 13 vacancies to be filled before the January draft quota is complete. Enlistments continued at a fairly high rate, with seven signing up for the regular Army yesterday.

Tiny Briton Misses Homefolk —But 'Kick the Can' Is a Joy

John Harvard Baker went through with it. The adults had long pieces to say to their friends across the sea, in yesterday afternoon's radiocast over Station WRUL. John had very little. When the gentleman from Harvard University asked him, "Would you like to say something to your father?" he looked gravely at the microphone and said, "Hello, Daddy. I hope you're listening."

When you are an evacuee-guest in a radio studio you sit quietly erect, asking no questions. Though it seems a long time to have your feet dangling, because no one has noticed that you are sitting on a tall, grownup chair, you say nothing—especially since the report got around that you are only six, when you are nine! That was hard to forgive, but on the whole John was enthusiastic about life in the United States. Of course there are things you miss. Your friends, and your teachers. He certainly missed the latter, he said, just a little wistfully.

Learned New Game

Soccer too was something of a sacrifice. Oh, yes, there were other games. Asked if he liked American football, he answered warily, "I tried to play it." He had learned one jolly new game, however, called "Kick the Can." Then there was much more skating in New England than at home in Yorkshire, and the boys in Scarborough should see him for the first time on skis. The bumps were something to be proud of, though his charming young mother did not consider the anatomical details suitable for publication and "shushed" the joyous report.

Asked what it felt like to be wearing knickers and long stockings John looked thoughtful, but before he could give his opinion his mother warmly indorsed them as very suitable for the climate. There is a younger sister in this country too, Julia Anne, aged five. Mrs. Baker is extremely grateful for her American friends. Her husband, Antony Harvard Baker, a direct descendant of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, is a surgeon on the honorary staff of the Scarborough Hospital and is giving all his time to air raid casualties. She and the two children are stopping at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson of Dedham.

Words of Encouragement

The radiocast was arranged and sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and most of it consisted of words of friendship and encouragement addressed by Prof. Theodore Spencer of Harvard, Dr. Robert S. Schwab of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Prof. Roger Merriman, headmaster of Eliot House, Harvard, to Oxford and Cambridge, England.

P. P. S.

'Hello, Daddy—

By a Staff Photographer

. . . I Hope You're Listening'

John Harvard Baker of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, radiocasting over Station WRUL to his father. John is a direct descendant of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College. He and his younger sister, both refugees in New England, are the only descendants in the United States.

Shake-up in C.I.O. Council Seen in Communist Charge

Charged with being dominated by Communists, the Greater Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is planning a reorganization Feb. 2.

"The Boston Industrial Union Council is under Communist leadership," declared Jacob Blume, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Boston, today. The Amalgamated is the largest C. I. O. union in this city with 6,000 members. It is not affiliated with the general Boston C. I. O. organization.

"There are only a few unions affiliated with the Boston Council, and they are of minor importance," added Mr. Blume. "The Council as now constituted has no organization to speak of.

"The Amalgamated will not be a party to any Communist group.

"The Communists are not really concerned with the development of a bona fide labor organization, but seek to work in labor unions for their own purposes.

"If a reorganization should be accomplished which would give the regular labor groups proper recognition and get rid of the controlling Communist influence we would be interested in joining."

John Brophy, Director of Industrial Union Councils at C. I. O. headquarters in Washington, is coming here for the meeting. An election probably will be held, it is said by Council officials.

There have been too few really active members in the Boston organization to make it representative, according to comment within the C. I. O., and its activity has been slight, although it has done some organizational work.

Absence of the Amalgamated contributed to the small attendance at meetings. Many who were members did not show up.

The object of the Feb. 2 meeting is to unite all the C. I. O. local unions in Boston to work together for legislative and organizational purposes, it is stated by Council officials. The conference will be held in the Hotel Bradford.

John P. Tompkins, a member of the coke workers' division of the United Mine Workers, who is employed in Everett, is President of the Boston Council, and Michael Tyson, business agent for the Boston union of the United Furniture Workers, is secretary.

According to the Council's by-laws the annual election was scheduled for January, but it was held up because of the reorganization meeting.

Skepticism of the complaint of Communism was voiced in another C. I. O. quarter, which did not feel that credence could be given to all the charges of Communism directed, for example, against the National Maritime Union.

The N. M. U. is one of the unions that have been in the Boston Council, together with the coal miners, office workers, communications' association, inland boatmen, etc. Membership was declared to be larger than the few unions pictured by Mr. Blume, as evidenced by the requirement of members from 12 unions to provide a quorum.

It was also averred that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and its friends had enough members to have controlled the Council, had they desired. The Amalgamated should not refuse to participate because some reds or persons suspected of being reds were members, it was argued.

The Amalgamated however did not like the composition of the Council and refused to be wooed as things then stood. Both the Amalgamated and the Council were holding their meetings on Friday night. To obtain Amalgamated attendance, the Council shifted its sessions to Thursday night Thereupon the Amalgamated also moved its meetings to Thursday night.

French Prison Camps Called 'Unspeakable'

Conditions in concentration camps in Unoccupied France which she termed "unspeakable," were described by Miss Margaret Frawley of the Friends Service Committee in an interview today.

Miss Frawley, who spent eight months in France working with refugees and returned to the United States last October, was in Boston to speak at the annual luncheon meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the Hotel Brunswick this noon.

Added to the horror of the "unspeakable physical conditions" under which these people live is the latest news, related Miss Frawley, that the Germans are sending to French concentration camps from Germany, "Jewish inmates of institutions for the insane and feeble-minded."

Two to a Blanket

She said, "I have never seen a concentation camp with a bed. Everyone sleeps on straw or on the sand." And for every 100 people, there are only 50 blankets, and very thin ones at that, Miss Frawley reported. The living quarters are barracks, which are really nothing more than shacks where hundreds of people are herded together, "criminals, political suspects, and foreign refugees."

In the rainy season, the camps' inmates are forced to wade in mud up to their knees, and few of them have proper boots, according to Miss Frawley's account. Deplorable as the conditions are, however, she found this to be true, that "you can knock a man down in that kind of squalor, but there is still an essential quality within himself that struggles up." And she told of the work which the refugees themselves are doing to keep up their morale.

Libraries of Driftwood

From driftwood they have built makeshift libraries for the books which the Friends Service Committee has supplied them. The men themselves conduct classes in French, in engineering and carpentering—the man with the book, or the man with the skill, being the teacher. In one camp a large group of men are making educational toys, not only for their own camp, but for all camps where there are children. The women are setting up workrooms where they are conducting home economics classes.

The Friends Service Committee is now paying for milk from Switzerland with peanuts, Miss Frawley disclosed because the Swiss prefer supplies to money, and peanuts are valuable for their oil.

Housing Project Strike Adjusted

GROTON, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—A one-day walkout of approximately 200 carpenters and laborers at a Navy housing project was settled today, Navy and union officials said.

The walkout was called against Wadhams, May and Carey, the contracting firm, by local unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Inlternational Hod Carriers, both American Federation of Labor affiliates, who charged unfair labor practices. Terms of the settlement were not announced.

Conant Reminds U. S. Colleges Not to Be Too Utilitarian

Although giving "all possible aid" to their Country in "this hour of peril," American colleges and universities must not forget that their fundamental task is "the guardianship of eternal and spiritual values," Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, said today in his annual report.

It is relatively easy," Dr. Conant declared, to transform a university into "an auxiliary to the National Government" in a time of "intense preparation for war." Harvard is making a large contribution to the national defense program, he recalled.

"The difficulty is to avoid jettisoning, in the process, ideals, hopes, ambitions, projects, which in the long run may be as essential to the welfare of the Country," Dr. Conant said.

The Harvard President has held office since October, 1933. This is his seventeh annual report to the Board of Overseers.

Because of the emergency, universities have already been forced to make readjustments internally, and "all signs point to major changes yet to come," Dr. Conant declared.

Referring to an address he delivered in December on "Harvard and the National Emergency," Dr. Conant reminded the Board of Overseers that Harvard students are enrolling in large numbers in the Reserve Officers Training Corps; that "literally dozens" of Harvard faculty men are at work in Washington; that special courses are being given in the College, the Business School, and the Medical School; and that American Defense, Harvard Group, is doing wise and effective work in "clarifying the issues which confront the Country."

"Harvard at all times has stood ready to serve the Government, has stood ready and eager to respond to the patriotic call of duty," Dr. Conant declared.

The "fundamental challenge," however, which "these unquiet days set squarely before our universities," Dr. Conant said, is "how can we best reconcile the immediate demands placed upon us by a national crisis with our continuing duty as educational institutions?"

The primary function of universities, he said, is to protect the right of free inquiry, develop constructive critical abilities, uphold "the dignity of individual man," and foster the true spirit of liberty.

When the question of accomplishing these ideal is raised, Dr. Conant remarked, "academic fur begins to fly." "Contrary to popular opinion the great universities of the world have been more often fields of battle than ivory towers of contemplation. . . .

"Contrary winds of opinion blow not only within the academic walls but upon them from without. Today is no exception."

The battle within universities, and outside criticism, today centers on the teaching of the social sciences—the "highly inflammable area" of "social philosophy," Dr. Conant said.

Less dramatic, but of comparable intensity, is the controversy within the area of arts and letters.

"But with the general trend toward more emphasis on utilitarian education and with the increased stress laid on the so-called vital problems of the day, the academic guardians of the eternal values in art and literature need all the support they can possibly receive," the Harvard President pointed out.

The "true spirit of liberty," Dr. Conant said, is founded on "the golden mean between destructive criticism on the one hand and complacent acceptance of dogma on the other. . . . A free nation must hold a middle course and not be swayed by the disgruntled who would be revolutionists, nor by the privileged who would be Bourbons. . . ."

Economic Revolution Is Due Whoever Wins, Dr. Angell Says

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Axis victory would end American business "as we know it," Dr. James Rowland Angell, retired President of Yale, declared here, adding that, even if the democracies won, its pattern would be so altered as to be hardly recognizable.

"If the totalitarian states win the war, business as we know it is assuredly done," Dr. Angell told the Connecticut Bankers Association last night. "Individual enterprise will have neither meaning nor existence.

"Even if the democracies win, as I believe they ultimately will," he continued, "the kind of business activity that built our great commercial and industrial system will be so modified as hardly to be recognizable."

"With all this turmoil about us, business is being asked to go 'all out' for the defense of the country and to forgo all temptation to make unseemly profits out of the situation," said Dr. Angell.

"American labor is just as patriotic as the employers and may be counted on 100 per cent to do its share in shouldering the common burden. But the Communist labor leaders and an occasional Communistic-controlled union can equally be counted upon to raise all the ruction they know how. I predict that public patience and tolerance with such will be found very short-lived.

"Any businessman who holds back in this program because he still harbors the illusion of a return to 'business as usual,' who thinks we are ever going back to the old days of rugged individualism in industry and commerce, as we used to know them, should wake up.

"Assuredly, as compared with collectivist states, we shall salvage out of the conflict the great freedoms on which our nation was founded—freedom of speech, of assembly, of worship, of thought—but the overpowering complexity and interrelation of the contemporary social and economic order makes it inevitable that free business enterprise should operate in a framework in many respects very different from that which we have known."

He'll Be Cackling If It Keeps Up Long

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 24 Col. Roy W. Smith, whose regiment leaves for camp Saturday, claims to have attended 31 farewell banquets or parties for members of his outfit in the past 11 days.

"It's a good thing I like chicken," he commented.

Nearly $8,000,000,000 Is Set As Possible '41 Building Total

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coincidental with a national housing conference going on in New York today, studying problems of defense housing, the Architectural Forum has released one of the most comprehensive surveys of building ever attempted, predicting the "biggest year for building since 1930" . . . thanks almost wholly to the national defense program.

The Forum predicts an increase of 18 per cent in building construction this year over 1940, pushing the total up to the staggering figure of $7,755,000,000. Publicly financed work will naturally absorb the spotlight, the publication says, with $3,360,000,000 going to make up the biggest governmental contribution to construction in the history of the United States.

Surveying more than 140 building leaders and scores of business economists in 23 large cities from coast to coast, Forum perceives the biggest bugaboo on the horizon as "the active possibility of abrupt price rises for both materials and labor." The industry experienced similar price rises in late 1937, resulting in a stalemate of the home-building business because no one wanted to pay the higher prices.

Difference in '41 Conditions

But 1941 will be different, the Forum believes, since the 1937 price rise for homes was not accompanied by a parallel upclimb in employment and wages, as is the case today. However, the Magazine did say that if building costs rise too sharply, all forecasts as to volume building for the year could be knocked into "a cocked hat."

For example, if building costs pushed up 20 per cent, privately built homes would presumably level off as would all types of nonessential construction, leaving the field practically open to defense housing and other publicly financed construction. But the essential building would probably cost more than enough to offset the lesser outlay for other tyes of building.

Hence, more money could be spent in 1941 without increasing the actual numbers of housing units constructed over 1940. That is one of the fallacies of a war emergency. And when a big year in construction is predicted, it necessarily implies the spending of more money rather than the building of more units than before, that is, if the price rises are in order as expected.

Materials Price Control

However, "let's not go by precedents," the Forum warns. Back in 1917, construction costs jumped 20 per cent in a single year. Is this to be repeated? The Forum says no, since "there is nothing apparent in the national supply-demand picture of any of building's raw materials to warrant a runaway price rise now or in the distant future.

But there are other dark clouds that make predictions a bit hazardous. It is possible, for instance, that a labor shortage might "bottleneck" all construction, dictate higher costs for those projects that must be built and impose Government priorities that would stifle private home building. Neither is immediately foreseen, although conscription will undoubtedly deplete the ranks of labor as the year advances.

But don't forget that a declaration of war by the United States or a negotiated European peace would throw all building speculations completely out of gear. This general picture of building from the pages of Forum is one of the soundest and most complete that this columnist has seen for purposes of would-be homeowners wondering if this is the time to build.

It implies that to get ahead of the almost certain 10 to 15 per cent increase in home costs, now is the time to build. At the same time, the "almost certain" depends upon world conditions remaining substantially as they are.

Schram to Be Speaker

The Boston Real Estate Exchange today announced that Emil Schram, recently appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, would be the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Exchange, Feb. 13.

Mr. Schram will talk particularly about national defense activities, including defense housing, and its effects upon private construction. This is said to be the first time that any head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has appeared publicly in New England, and plans are being made to make this a gala occasion from a realty standpoint.

Buicks to Fit All Garages

With the increasing demand for low-cost, small houses necessitating small garages, the Buick division of General Motors Corporation announces four additions to its regular lines of 1941 models, all built on a 118-inch wheelbase, providing a reduction of six inches in over-all lengths at price reductions ranging from $20 to $129.

The theory is that families moving into smaller houses are not all doing so because they cannot afford bigger homes, but because the compact, small homes of today give them all they need for comfortable living. Hence, the small home owner is not necessarily the car owner in the lowest price field, and very often wants a Buick. But the garage is too small.

The four new models include a four-door sedan, sport coupé, three-passenger business coupé, and six-passenger convertible coupé, with automatic top. Delivered prices at the factory run from $915 to $1,138.

Rubber Boots, Higher Wages For Tanneries

Free rubber boots for workers employed in the cellars of leather plants will be provided in a labor agreement being completed today at Salem, Mass.

The contract is the biggest in the leather industry of Massachusetts. It is being negotiated between local unions covering Lynn, Peabody, Salem, Danvers, Woburn, Winchester and Wilmington, the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers' Association, and several independents.

Between 7,000 and 7,500 workers are concerned. Other features of the agreement, less unique than rubber boots for those working among vats and chemicals but more important, include:

Wage increases: for those making $16.40 to $26.80 a week, 10 per cent advance; over $26.80, 7.5 per cent; and for piece workers, 5 per cent.

In case of a very substantial increase in cost of living, the unions may reopen the wage schedule, and in case of disagreement, the issue will be given to the State Board of Arbitration.

Workers displaced by new types of machinery will be given preference and their previous earnings will be the determining factor until new pay rates are fixed.

Ten minutes will be given for wash time before lunch and before quitting and around 9 a. m. for breakfast.

The unions participating belong to the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The agreement is a renewal of a previous one. Headquarters of the Leather Division of the union are located in Boston.

'Fort Dawes' for Boston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A companion of Paul Revere on his famous ride was honored today when the War Department gave his name to a new Army post. Fort Dawes, a military reservation at Deer Island, in Boston Harbor was named for William Dawes, a fellow messenger with Paul Revere.

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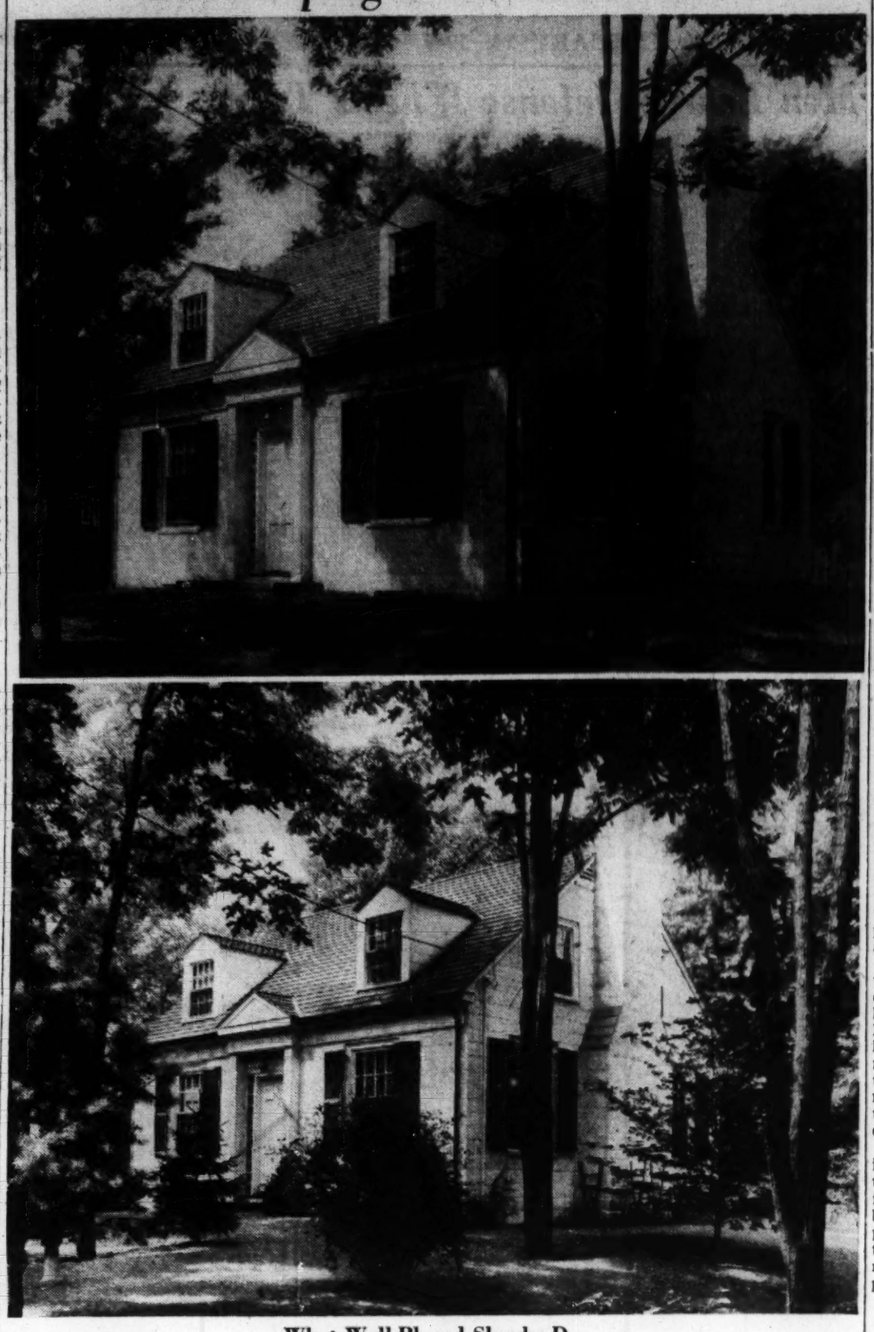
Landscaping: Before and After



What Well-Placed Shrubs Do

With spring on the way and seed catalogues being distributed, it is interesting to see what a little landscaping did for this home—a concrete house in Stonington, Conn.

Givers to Fund Are Numerous And Liberal

Contributions of $100 or more to the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign announced today are:

By Individuals—

$16,000, anonymous.
$5,120, "A friend."
$4,000, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shapiro.
$3,100, Herbert M. Sears.
$2,600, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow.
$2,420, Mr. and Mrs. James Dean.
$2,350, anonymous.
$2,168, Nathaniel F. Ayer.
$2,000, anonymous (5); Mrs. Henry Forbes Bigelow; Charles Jackson; Prof. Theodore Lyman.
$1,700, The Robert Treat Paine Association.
$1,500, anonymous (6); Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Agoos, additional (total to date $6,750); Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church; Dean Foundation for Little Children, Inc.; Mrs. Reginald Gray; Prof. James R. Jewett.
$1,400, William K. Richardson.
$1,350, Miss Susan M. Lee.
$1,315, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunnewell.
$1,250, anonymous (4); Mrs. William H. Ames, Sam & Myer Saxe.
$1,200, Mrs. Oliver Ames; Mrs. Augustus Hemenway.
$1,000, Miss Dorothy Bartol; Godfrey L. Cabot; Miss Marian Roby Case; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ehrlich; Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Sears.
$850, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Perkins.
$810, Mrs. Donald Falvey.
$800, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, Jr.
$700, Lundell Charitable Trust.
$500, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daniels.
$450, "The Misses Cheever"; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Storer.
$400, Judge and Mrs. Jacob J. Kaplan, additional (total to date $2,560); Paul Revere Memorial Association; Irving Schwartz.
$360, Donald C. Starr.
$350, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ripley Cutler; Samuel M. Langer.
$300, Samuel L. Agoos; Sydney A. Beggs; Junior League of Boston, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Frederick Leah; Walter H. Peirce and estate of Clara S. Peirce; Julian W. Rogers; Huntley N. Spalding.
$275, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Palais.
$250, Alexander H. Bright; John S. Giles; Harry L. Rice; Bernard Short.
$210, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tucker.
$200, David D. Ackerman; Agoos Family Charity Fund, additional (total to date $1,200); Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Bidwell; Miss Cornelia Bowditch; Eben H. Ellison, Jr.; William Ellison, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goldstein; Mrs. Tom W. Mitchell; family of Jacob and Lena B. Nathan; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peabody; Gardner C. Porter; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rice; Pamelia E. Sayward Trust; Mrs. Alexander F. Wadsworth.
$175, "In Memory of G. A. L."
$150, John H. Goldberg; Mr. and Mrs. John Heard; Mr. and Mrs. Willard Helburn; Guy W. Mallman; Major L. Stern; Samuel H. Waldstein; Arthur J. Wellington.
$140, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert King; Mrs. Cumner Pervere.
$135, James Goddard Brown.
$130, Monte Cohen.
$125, Saul N. Nectow.
$120, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes Collinson.
$115, Mrs. Abner Cohan; Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Weinbaum.
$110, Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Lappin.
$100, "A friend"; Harold E. Bernkopf; Mrs. Robert P. Burnett; Ralph Cohn; Mrs. James Denison Colt; John Daly; Mrs. Gertrude Eiseman; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Eiwell; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ewing; Alton H. Grauman; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gruber; Louis Gutterman; Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs; Miss Amy M. Hughes; Joseph Lee, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan I. Lipson; Bernard Marglin; Mr. and Mrs. George Mixter; Mr. and Mrs. Ira I. Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Perini; Mrs. Horace S. Ridley; Mrs. Harry Rogal; Henry B. Rosenthal; Mrs. Harold Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Simons; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Mark M. Stone; James J. Storrow, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Strong; William Ziskin.

Subscriptions of Companies and Employees—

$22,500, Boston Edison Company.
$5,200, Boston Consolidated Gas Company.
$3,000, New England Power Association and affiliated companies.
$2,250, Cambridge Electric Light Company.
$1,500, Howes Brothers Company and Tanners Cut Sole Company.
$1,000, Allied Kid Company; Cambridge Gas Light Company.
$987, Western Electric Company and employees.
$825, American Hide & Leather Company and employees.
$500, Armour Leather Company; A. C. Lawrence Leather Company and England Walton; A. Shapiro, Inc.
$475, Thom McAn Shoe Stores.
$420, Simons-Basen Hide & Skin Corporation.
$400, Consolidated National Shoe Corporation, additional (total to date $4,400).
$361, Allied Kid Company employees.
$350, Langer Lippman Company.
$300, John E. Daniels Leather Company.
$285, Albert K. Goldman & Company and employees, additional (total to date $935).
$250, Beggs & Cobb, Inc.; United Air Lines.
$230, Proctor Ellison Company employees.
$225, John R. Evans & Co., Inc.; Leviseur & Company; Premier Leather Company.
$205, Boston Cut Sole Company; Day-Gormley Leather Company; Fleisher Shoe Company; French Shriner & Urner Manufacturing Company; Ellis Gordon & Sons, additional (total to date $1,200); Kesslen Shoe Company; Kistler Lesh & Co.; United States Leather Company of Massachusetts.
$150, Best Shoe Company; A. P. Gallun & Sons, Inc.; Kistler Leather Company; Lown Shoe Company; Monarch Leather Company; A. Sandler Company; Spencer Shoe Corporation.
$135, Samuel Lebow Company; Public Electric Light Company and employees.
$126, Simons-Basen Hide & Skin Corporation employees.
$125, Benjamin Shir.
$100, Agoos Leather Companies, Inc.; I. Cohen & Sons; Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company; Moses Debrein & Sons Co.; F. C. Donovan, Inc.; Fred L. Emerson Foundation, Inc.; Farmington Shoe Manufacturing Company; J. Greenbaum Tanning Company; Griess Pfleger Tanning Company; Hartman Shoe Manufacturing Company; Kaye & Barnes, Inc.; Kreider Creveling Shoe Company; Leas & McVitty Company; The G. Levor Company; N. C. Lyon & Co., Inc.; Monarch Leather Company employees; New England Shoe & Leather Association; The Ohio Leather Corporation; Slattery Bros, Inc; Surpass Leather Corporation; Way Leather Company, Inc.,

Providence Schools Take Step To Extend Defense Training

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24—The Providence School Department has made arrangements to put its defense training courses on a 22-hour day basis in an effort to speed up the training of machine workers for industries now working on the national defense program.

Dr. James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools, has announced that additional classes to run from 10 p. m. until 6 a. m., will be opened as soon as Federal and State departments approve the application and provide money for salaries, supplies, heat and light. The classes will be conducted at the machine shop in the Central High School and at the city's Trade School. Classes now being held extend from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.

The School Department made its announcement this week after Raymond W. Perry, State Supervisor of Industrial Education, had returned from a defense training conference in New York attended by representatives of 13 north Atlantic states. Mr. Perry urged that schools in Providence, Newport, Cranston, Westerly, and Pawtucket, where defense training courses are being conducted, step up their programs.

Facilities now available in the two Providence schools can accommodate 60 trainees, Mr. Hanley reported this week. If the training plan proves successful, he said, the program could be extended to use facilities in other Providence schools.

Defense Council

Meanwhile the Rhode Island General Assembly acted promptly on a measure, recommended by Gov. J. Howard McGrath, providing for creation of an 11-member State Council of Defense. The measure was approved by the House and sent to the Senate. An accompanying message from the Governor explained the measure and urged speedy action.

A defense council was established last year by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, but its authority was not as great as the authority which would be handed to the proposed new group.

Explaining the proposal, Governor McGrath said:

"The powers and duties of the Council would include authority to supervise and direct investigations and report to the Governor and General Assembly with recommendations on related matters of defense, such as industrial materials and facilities, production and manufacturing facilities, labor supply and training, labor relations, human resources, consumer protection, housing, health, welfare, education, recreation, finance, civil liberties, civil defense, including police mobilization, co-ordination for fire protection and disaster relief, and to evaluate any other type of activity directly or indirectly related to defense."

The members of the Council would be appointed by the Governor.

The measure provides further that each city and town in the State, with the approval of the Governor, may establish a local council of defense by proclamation of the Mayor.

The bill, as approved in the House, carried an appropriation of $5,000 to carry the Council through the rest of the fiscal year ending June 30.

Christian Science Lecture Jan. 27

George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles used simultaneously.

At 7:15 p. m. the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45 p. m., will be radiocast, and stations WRUL and WRUW will give their call letters from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Astronomers At Harvard Hit Astrology

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Astrology, the pseudo-science which claims that the stars and planets influence human events, was denounced today by Harvard College Observatory officials as a completely unscientific "magical practice." A report on the subject was prepared by Dr. Bart J. Bok, Associate Professor of Astronomy at Harvard and Mrs. Margaret W. Mayall, Research Associate at the Observatory, under auspices of the Boston and Cambridge branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers.

"Scientists can do a valuable service to society by pointing out publicly that the predictions of astrology lack every conceivable scientific foundation," the report said.

According to Dr. Bok, public interest in astrology has grown rapidly during the past decade and confusion of astrology with true natural science of astronomy is no longer limited to the less educated sections of our population. Astrological publications in magazines and the press are most prevalent in the country's large centers of population. He urges enactment of more effective and uniform laws against astrological practices.

A few months ago, said Dr. Bok, one of the country's largest public libraries gave in its monthly bulletin a list of recent acquisitions in astronomy and astrology in a section headed "science." There is hardly an astronomer who has not been approached more than once with a request for the preparation of a horoscope, he added.

"Individuals have occasionally voiced a protest, but active concern over the spread of astrology has generally been considered below the dignity of researchers," he said. "Yet it can hardly be denied that it is one of the functions of natural science in a democracy to inform the public about the nature and background of any current fad, such as astrology."

The report of the committee includes a thorough expose of astrology and the methods of writing up horoscopes. "During and before the Middle Ages," the report concludes, "it was natural that men of science should ascribe mystical qualities to the stars and planets.

The Statistical Support

"No one with a high school training in physics should be fooled into accepting an explanation of the laws of astrology in which the term 'cosmic vibration' figures so prominently," said Dr. Bok. Astrological interpretation are not based on any known experiments or observations and cannot claim any statistical support of correlation between stellar movements and predictions and actual human events.

'Air Raids' on N. E. Strategic Cities Again Repulsed

New England's civilian-military air raid defense was operating smoothly again today as the four-day maneuvers to test the new bomber-spotting system neared completion. The official test ends at 6 p. m.

Sleek bombers, racing like wild geese across the skies, were engaged in theoretical "dog fights" by speedy pursuit craft as air-raid warnings were "sounded" once again in key industrial communities.

The defense listed as their outstanding "interception," the downing of a bomber squadron near Fitchburg. The enemy had been roaring toward the industrial Merrimac valley cities of Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill.

Other attacks were outwitted "over Boston, north of Wilmington, off Scituate and over Groton, Conn." Still another, apparently directed at Boston's waterfront was spotted by defenders "before vital objectives were reached" and the invader chased out to sea.

Planes of the pursuit were based at Groton, Conn.; Hillsgrove, R. I., and East Boston airport.

Members of the 313th and 316th Signal Companies and the 2nd Aircraft Warning Company, all from Mitchel Field, and the 1st Operations Company from Fort Monmouth, N. J., were expected to leave tonight for their usual stations.

Capt. Thomas J. Cody and other officers, here for the maneuvers, were scheduled to leave earlier. Fifteen reserve officers, many of them from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, selected for their telephone experience, were to resume civilian status at the conclusion of operations.

Although a 70 per cent efficiency record by the spotters, previously untrained in the work, would have been considered "extremely good," their score in the first three days of the tests exceeded that figure, according to Capt. Frederic H. Smith, controller of the maneuvers.

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New Thrills Promised Boston In Walt Disney's Wonder Film

The mystery about Fantasia is that no one knows how to define it. This latest cinematic creation of Walt Disney has even his own engineers guessing. Technically they know how it works and emotionally they understand its results. But what this new art, or combination of arts, means for the future the engineers can't tell you. They say "Walt himself isn't sure."

Mr. Disney's engineers are now in Boston installing the delicate and highly technical equipment necessary to show Fantasia. The picture will have its New England premiere next week and its Boston run will be the only one in New England. The opening of Fantasia on Tuesday evening at the Majestic theater is something of an honor to the Boston theatrical world because the picture has been shown in no other city except New York.

Boston, in fact, is a jump ahead of Hollywood where the picture has not opened. Just a jump, for Fantasia will be shown there the following night, Wednesday. Within a few weeks the picture will be running simultaneously in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago and other large cities; 12 to be exact.

This is a prodigious project for Mr. Disney's men who must go to each city to set up the costly equipment which produces Fantasound, the new sound effects that make Fantasia seem rather fantastic the first time you see it. But what concerns Bill Garity (Mr. Disney's specialist) and Barney Marsden (RCA's expert) right now is whether or not Boston will like Fantasia.

As one talks with these men, the impression grows that the more the public knows about Fantasia before the picture is seen, the better it will go over. Quite the opposite from the usual motion picture. And that brings up the moot point. What is Fantasia? How do you define it?

Bill Garity, who has worked on Fantasia for the past three years, calls the picture "an entirely new emotional experience."

Fantasia, as it is seen by its makers, is many things. It is an attempt to bring the symphony orchestra into the motion picture theater. It is a bold project to improve symphonic music beyond the capacity of the orchestra itself. It is the adaption of an entirely new sound process to the theater, producing effects upon the audience never experienced before. And finally it is a pictoral translation of symphonic music to the screen.

In making the picture Walt Disney and his staff were compelled to do the unusual. Instead of making the picture and then adapting appropriate background music they made extensive recordings with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and then drew appropriate pictures to express the music.

After making the recordings—and in doing this an entirely new process was developed—Mr. Disney's artists listened to the music over and over. Then they went back to their drawing boards and attempted to interpret the symphonies in pictures. The final result is Fantasia, a picture of 12 disjointed parts—12 excerpts from symphonies of the masters reproduced in colored pictures on the screen with the symphonies themselves played, it is said, as they have never been played before.

Only Shopping Around Brings Relief From High-Cost Meats

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives who shopped around today for the week-end menu found no relief from the high cost of meats excepting in cases where it was possible to devote much time to searching out large suburban cut-price stores where "specials" were offered to induce new business.

Such stores offered pork loins to roast as low as 17 cents, and "pork to roast" as low as 15 cents; smoked hams as low as 21; veal legs 15 cents a pound, but this price was for Friday only; beef rib roast, 27; lamb fores, 12, and face of the rump, 33 cents. In contrast, the prices asked by most stores are several cents higher on these items.

Meantime the value of meats as food is being stressed in advertisements by organizations of meat handlers.

Poultry Generally Higher

Poultry, too, is higher, although many shoppers found some comparatively good "buys" in this line. Fowl are available as low as 21 cents a pound, although most stores quote 25 to 30 cents. Cut and boxed fowl are offered in some cut-price stores at 49 cents each. Capons are offered in some chain stores at 33 cents a pound with others asking 38 cents. Turkeys are quoted in cut-price stores as low as 23 cents with several chain stores asking 29 cents. Fresh New England-raised turkeys range from 32 to 35 cents a pound. Chickens range from 28 to 35 cents.

Seafood offers possibilities for those who seek to keep the food budget down. Most prices are close to the levels of a week ago. Haddock is quoted in most stores 12 to 14 cents; cod, 12 cents; fresh eastern halibut, 60 cents; chilled halibut, 35 cents; chilled mackerel, 15 to 18 cents; chilled salmon, 40 cents; smelts, 25 to 40 cents; chilled swordfish, 40 cents, and live lobsters, 38 to 55 cents a pound. Cut-price stores offer smelts as low as 13 cents, salmon 19, and halibut, 17 cents.

Fresh Mackerel Available

Fresh mackerel are on the market again today in limited quantities. The Gloucester seiner Eleanor never stopped fishing for mackerel since fitting out last spring. Each trip would be followed by one more "try," and each one brought in some fish. True to form, the Eleanor arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday with a fairly good trip of fresh mackerel, which were put on the market today.

Vegetables are tending higher in price. Green peas and green and wax beans are quoted around 15 cents a pound mostly, with an occasional store offering two pounds for 29 cents. Brussels sprouts are 20 to 22 cents a quart; yellow onions, six pounds for 15 cents; beets, 5 cents a bunch; carrots, two bunches for 13 cents; squash, 5 cents a pound; cauliflower, 25 to 35 cents a head, and iceberg lettuce, 8 to 10 cents a head. Some cut-price stores offer some of these items at slightly less, and by the same token some independent stores ask more.

Strawberries continue to arrive from Florida, but they are higher than a few weeks ago, with most stores asking 23 to 25 cents a pint basket.

Butter is practically unchanged in price. A top grade chain store print butter is as low as 34 cents a pound in some of the stores.

Charles H. Hastings

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Charles H. Hastings, who passed on today, was President and Treasurer of Hastings & Sons Publishing Co., publishers of the Lynn Item. He had been connected with the Item for 60 years and had been active until his retirement several months ago.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for the Week End

'Victory' and Fredric March; 'Go West' and the Marxes

Anthony Veiller's production of Joseph Conrad's novel, "Victory," at the Metropolitan, is not a film to be lightly dismissed. John L. Balderston wrote the scenario, taking a few liberties with the original. But they are not serious. John Cromwell directed with sensitive feeling for character. Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Sig Rumann, Margaret Wycherly, Jerome Cowan, Fritz Feld, Lionel Royce, Rafaela Ottiano, and Chester Gan are in the cast. Mr. Cromwell and his art directors, Hans Dreier and Robert Usher, have devised a production in which realism falls into literalness.

Abundant shades of feeling have been realized in the acting. Betty Field, as the pathetic little English girl traveling with a "Ladies' Orchestra," plays with a subdued eloquence. She is a slavey, trapped and helpless. Her experience is written in her shoddy clothes, unbecoming hair-do, and in the pallor of her face. Only in her expression and in her eyes are found the unworldly beauty, the yearning for affection, the dignity, and candor of this girl. Miss Field's performance of Alma is utterly without glamour and utterly compelling.

As in the original, the action of "Victory" emerges at intervals. It does not progress steadily. Mr. Cromwell has made no effort to overstress the symbolic implications of the story nor is the occasional violence more than incidental to the character study. "Victory" succeeds in its performances, which are highly effective, and fails in its mood, which is faultily expressed.

Though "Victory" is halting in motion and falls short of a complete triumph, it should be found rewarding by those who appreciate exploration of new fields and who enjoy good acting.

The companion feature is "Life With Henry," recounting further adventures of the Aldrich family. In the cast are Jackie Cooper, Leila Ernst, Eddie Bracken, Fred Nible, and Hedda Hopper.

* * *

'Go West'

The Marx brothers, following the advice of Horace Greeley, have turned their attention to the West in their new film, "Go West," at the Paramount and Fenway.

In a farcical comedy, poking fun at Western films in general and adding characteristic touches of their own for good measure, they have ventured into the Criple Creek region as they ask you, not too seriously, to suppose it might have been in the 1870's. They become involved in plots to dispose of a railroad right of way, fall into the clutches of a frontier villain and his satellites but manage to foil his schemes, take part in a wild stagecoach ride and even more hilarious railroad journey, indulge in a bit of Western melody, prospect half-heartedly for gold, and manage to throw all with whom they come in contact into confusion.

Chico plays the piano with his familiar but still amusing flourishes. Harpo performs on the harp. And Groucho lifts his voice in an interlude of song. It is an amusing film in the recognizable Marxian fashion, a first-rate example of their kind of entertainment.

The best of it is to be found in the train ride which marks the comic climax. The villain has the advantage when the journey begins, in a race to reach the railroad officials who are laying out a new line to the Coast. But hardly is the train under way when the Marxes have taken possession of the locomotive. They may not know how to bring the train to a stop but they do manage to keep it going by one means and another, on the rails and off, until the race is won. One of the least successful portions of the film is a lengthy barroom scene. In between are varied Marxian gags such as hocus pocus over ticket money or the swapping of hats in a jostling stagecoach.

The companion feature, "Haunted Honeymoon," which was made by M-G-M in England with Robert Montgomery as star, turns out to be the cinema version of a mystery novel by Dorothy L. Sayers and Muriel St. Claire Byrne.

The story unfolds at a leisurely pace. It possesses a certain charm and good manners. Lord Peter Wimsey and his bride are blithe enough as they release each other from a mutual promise not to sleuth on their honeymoon. Decisively and logically, they go about the business of catching the murderer.

And catch him they do. But the authors have not made it hard or dangerous enough for them. The purpose of a mystery should be to chill, not charm. If charm is the order, then Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings in the principal roles make a pleasant young couple. Leslie Banks stands reticently by as the Scotland Yard inspector whose gratitude to Lord Peter for solving the muddle knows no bounds. Sir Seymour Hicks plays the Wimsey butler with staid unction. Others who uphold the generally high standard of the performance are Robert Newton, Frank Pettingell, Joan Kemp-Welch, James Carney, Roy Emerton, and Louise Hampton.

* * *

New March of Time

The Keith Memorial has added to its program the latest March of Time. The new release, entitled "Uncle Sam—the Non-Belligerent," essays to report repercussions within the U. S. A. over events abroad. Some of the sequences are said to have been obtained by the March of Time from the Canadian Film Commissioner after British Contraband control officers had seized films from German couriers en route to South America. These show scenes on German naval ships; a German Big Bertha firing across-Channel into British towns 100 miles away; U-boats at work; England as seen from a German bomber, and a convoy viewed from a Stuka dive-bomber attacking it.

Other pictures reportedly taken by official German army photographs bear witness to battalions of labor slaves in the occupied territories. Scenes within Paris are recorded as soup is rationed and as tearful French citizens listen to the invaders' instructions over a loudspeaker. From England, the film has pictures of night fires, of British fighter planes repelling the foe and of general wreckage and devastation.

President Roosevelt, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Dr. George Gallup and Verne Marshall, are the principal figures to participate in the film's report on the isolation-intervention debate. Several anonymous citizens are also recorded, urging varying degrees of aid to England. At times, the commentary fails to make clear the source of the films shown. Whatever one's viewpoint, Issue No. 6 of M. O. T.'s Volume VII is a film of moment and of controversial interest.

Shirley Temple

To be heard as Star Bright in "Captain January," Monday, CBS-WEEI, 9.

'Dances From Many Lands'

La Meri will present a program of "Dances from Many Lands" at the new Hans Wiener Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue, Friday evening, Jan. 31, and Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, when she makes her Boston debut in the third of a series of chamber dance concerts. She will give a free lecture demonstration on the Dance in India on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at 9, at the Studio. The program to be presented Friday at 8:45 and repeated Saturday afternoon at 3 is as follows:

I. Three Impressionistic Dances
The White Peacock: A musical visualization. The King of Birds wanders among the flowers on the lawn of the garden proudly parading the richness of his plumage.
The Adoration of the Virgin: Inspired by the famous painting of the same name by Filippo Lippi.
The Doll: La Meri imagines a Doll, whose organdy arms end in wooden hands moving and dancing by means of an interior mechanism. The Doll comes to life, soon to become again a mechanical toy.

II. Three Oriental Dances
Slendang (Java): Scarf dance of the professional dancer of the Courts of Soerakarta and Djokjakarta.
Lasyanatana (India): An allegorical dance of India about a maiden in her garden (youth). She tends her flowers (beauty), is frightened by a bee (troubles of youth), catches a bird (joys of youth), which escapes.
Nasu-to-Kabocha (Japan): A comic impromptu executed with the two classical masks of the "swollen-faced woman" and the "laughing man."

III. Three Spanish Dances
Alegrias: Typical dance of the Gypsies of Granada, in which the Moorish origin is noticeable in the steps as well as in the music.
Goyescas: Classical Andalusian dance stylized in the haughty and dignified manner of the epoch of the painter Goya (1746-1828).
Gitanerias: A fantasy aiming to produce choregraphically the emotional crescendo of the "Bolero," by Ravel.

IV. Three Ethnological Dances
El Gato (Argentine): The dance presented in one of the most typical of the Argentine Gaucho and is of the epoch (1850) yet uncorrupted by more recent immigrations and their influence.
Hoeno-Kela (Hawaii): Ancient Hula. This is one of the first Standing-Hulas.
Tinikling (Philippine): A country Dance-Game. After the harvest, the peasants clean the threshing floor, and with two bamboo poles laid on the ground try to catch the flitting feet of the dancer.

Each ethnological dance is preceded by a brief explanation of its historical and technical characteristics. The Hawaiian and Philippine dances are preceded by introductory simple folk dances executed by the Misses Juana and Lucille in order to establish the appropriate atmosphere. Costumes are authentic and all dances are accompanied by native music recorded in the countries of their origin and reproduced by special sound equipment.

The fourth event of the series, Mr. Wiener and Erika Thimey in "Modern Theater Dance," will be presented Feb. 14 and 15.

William Perlberg will act as associate producer of two new story properties purchased by Twentieth Century-Fox. One is "Remember the Day," by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning. Linda Darnell may play the leading role in the film. The other story is Edward Van Every's "Coney Island."

Woman Suffrage New Topic For Screen in Coming Year

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Asked to say offhand which State inaugurated woman suffrage in the United States, wouldn't you be likely to answer New York, or perhaps Massachusetts, or even Maine? Hollywood, like most of the rest of the country, pricked up its ears when, a year ago last December, Wyoming celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the first territory-wide woman suffrage granted in the United States.

Even so, Frank Lloyd wasn't particularly impressed when he was given a story called "The First Woman Voter" to read. He tossed it aside as a matter which could be taken up by someone less concerned with getting a new story for an independent production venture.

The story kept coming back to him, however, with urgent notations, and finally he read it—to discover that this was a very lively subject, which Hollywood had been neglecting for a great many years. Now Mr. Lloyd has under way "The Lady From Cheyenne," with Loretta Young, Robert Preston, Edward Arnold, Frank Craven, and Gladys George in prominent roles.

The story, however, has very little to do with woman's rights, and quite a lot to do with one woman's attempt to run a town because she didn't like the way a certain man was running it.

This offers full scope for Miss Young, who is returning now to the screen after an absence of some months. At once one of the most experienced players in Hollywood—only Joan Crawford and Norma Shearer preceded her here as women stars, and Miss Young is still in her twenties—and one of the highest paid, she gave up a contract at Twentieth Century-Fox which would have paid her $3,000,000 before its termination.

"The Lady From Cheyenne" will be an expensive picture for Frank Lloyd, who will therefore not take it on location to Wyoming. Outside scenes will all be made on the Mojave Desert, within a hundred miles of Hollywood, thus paring down set cost to meet the high cost of his cast.

It will be Robert Preston's first lead in any picture, though he has been acting since he was 14, and has been in highly succesful second leads in, among others, several De Mille pictures.

But to get back to the matter of floating a woman suffrage picture in Hollywood. Once this picture was announced, Mr. Lloyd had several calls about it. Paramount, it seems, had been preparing a story on the same theme for some months. Fox even had a completed script. In Hollywood, the first announcement of a story on any theme constitutes priority, so the Lloyd lead was safe enough. But later he had other calls from a couple of writers not connected with any lot who were also working out a story on the subject of Wyoming precedence in woman's rights.

Hollywood, never having touched on the subject before except when making a Barrie play or in newsreels of Mrs. Pankhurst, is riding a new hobby horse. The Lloyd picture being what it is—using the subject only as a springboard—would seem to leave the field wide open; and we may expect Wyoming's woman suffrage to loom large on the horizon of the year's new pictures.

Talks by Carl Sandburg, Opera to Be Radiocast

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two talks by Carl Sandburg, the American poet; a new Metropolitan Opera star in a title role; Nicolai Berezowsky, composer-violinist, playing one of his own compositions; a performance of Sigmund Romberg's "Blossom Time," and Shirley Temple in a dramatization of "Captain January" are to be heard in week-end radio programs.

Tonight

Drama:

Luther Adler and Sylvia Sidney co-star in the "Playhouse" production of Clifford Odets' "Golden Boy," CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Talks:

Stephen T. Early, chief secretary and press liaison man for President Roosevelt, is expected to talk about the President's press conferences and his relations with the newspapers, in an address to members of the Minnesota Editorial Association, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Carl Sandburg, American poet, will speak about the songs collected in his "American Song Bag," illustrating the talk with song, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Variety:

Milton Berle and Charlotte Greenwood in a radio adaptation of their latest picture, "Tall Dark and Handsome," and the comedy of Charlie Cantor and Minerva Pious are scheduled for Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Music:

Alexander von Kreisler conducts the Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra in Haydn's Symphony No. 2 in D major and Mozart's Symphony No. 40 in G minor, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Licia Albanese, one of the newest stars of the Metropolitan Opera, sings the title role in Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Nicolai Berezowsky plays his own Violin Concerto as soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Rarely performed Irish, Welsh, and Scottish folk songs by Beethoven are to be featured on a Curtis Institute of Music all-Beethoven program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor: "Triana" from Albeniz's "Ibéria"; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz" are programmed for the NBC Symphony concert directed by Alfred Wallenstein, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Sigmund Romberg's "Blossom Time," with Igor Gorin, baritone, and Marion Claire, soprano, in the leading roles, is featured by the Chicago Theater of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Talks:

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York opens a series of non-partisan non-political talks from the National Democratic Club in New York City with an address entitled "A United America Looks to the Future," MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Carl Sandburg talks on "Faith in People" as curtain speaker during the Metropolitan Opera program. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3:44.

Chairman Lyman Bryson of the "People's Platform" presents a discussion by four experts on "Housing and the Defense Program," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Drama:

James Hillier, 25, builder of the new RCA electron microscope, will be the guest when "The World Is Yours" series presents a program entitled "The Electron Microscope," dramatizing his achievements, NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Variety:

Eddie Cantor emcees a program arranged by the radio committee for the celebration of the President's Birthday, featuring Amos 'n' Andy, Bob Hope, Burns and Allen, Fibber McGee and Mollie, Mickey Rooney, Edgar Bergan, Lionel Barrymore and others, CBS-WEEI, MBS-WAAB, 11, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

Sunday

Talks:

William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; John P. Coyne, president of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, and Joseph McDonough, secretary of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, interviewed by Albert Warner on the organization's views concerning co-operation in basic industries for national defense, CBS-WEEI, 2.

Three faculty members discuss the question "Can Capitalism Defend America?" on the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Norman Thomas and Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida debate the question, "How Is Our Democracy Most Threatened?" on the American Forum of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Music:

Fabien Sevitzky conducts the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra in Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla" Overture and Weber's Symphony No. 1 in C major, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

Andor Foldes, Hungarian pianist, plays the first movement of Brahms' D minor Concerto; Orchestra plays Beethoven's Overture to "Egmont" and Albeniz's "Ibéria" Suite; Jan Peerce sings two songs during the Music Hall program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Bruno Walter devotes the program to Anton Bruckner's Eighth Symphony when he conducts the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Helen Jepson sings "Amapola" by Lacalle and "Sweet and Low" by Barnaby; Albert Spalding plays "Romance" by Wieniawski, CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Larry Adler, harmonica virtuoso, as guest with the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, plays a harmonica transcription of Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor, an "American Medley," and "Londonderry Air"; orchestra plays "March of the Dwarfs" from Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite," "Jolly Coppersmith," and "Three Blind Mice," CBS-WEEI, 5.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, plays Corelli's "La Folia"; Reverie and Caprice, Op. 8, by Berlioz, and Prelude and Partita in E major by Bach, MBS-WAAB, 7.

As piano soloist on the "Sunday Evening Hour," José Iturbi plays the Finale from Concerto in E flat by Mozart; Debussy's "Serenade to the Doll," and Chopin's "Valse Brillante"; Eugene Goossens conducts the orchestra in Auber's Overture to "Fra Diavolo"; Massenet's "Bohemian Festival," and the Finale to Anton Dvořák's "New World" Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

"Great Plays" series presents "Summary of Early American Drama," an original script by Gerald Holland, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Judy Garland portrays the role of Susan Rowe in "Love's New Sweet Song" on "Silver Theater," CBS-WEEI, 6.

Alice Faye, Herbert Marshall, and Humphrey Bogart co-star in the Screen Guild Theater version of "If She Could Only Cook," CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes stars in the original story, "Bid for Happiness," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Talks:

The Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, and Major General James G. Harbord will speak at a dinner under the auspices of the Australian Society of New York celebrating the 153rd anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Australia, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

Shirley Temple plays the role of Star Bright in the "Radio Theater" version of "Captain January," with a star supporting cast headed by Charles Winninger and Gene Lockhart, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

Kathryn Witwer, soprano, sings "None But the Lonely Heart"; Attilio Baggiore, tenor, sings "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"; as a duet they sing Serrandell's "La Golondrina"; orchestra is heard in Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave," Overture; the Gavotte from Gluck's "Iphigenia"; a ballet suite waltz by Tchaikovsky, and Schubert's "Marche Militaire" during Henry Weber's "Pageant of Melody," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Licia Albanese

To sing title role in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," Saturday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Play for Screen

Gilbert Miller has signed a contract in association with Lester Cowan to produce "Ladies in Retirement," by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham, for Columbia Pictures. Mr. Miller sponsored the play in New York last season.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Diff'rent," by Eugene O'Neill, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2:10, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore." 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 10 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 9:45. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken and Hedda Hopper. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn and Olivia De Haviland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"You're Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. "Misbehaving Husbands," Harry Langdon. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45. Stage show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The U. S. Marines," "Information Please," "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It,'" latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:30, 4:50, 9

Telepix—
"Quentin Reynold's 'Christmas Under Fire,'" "Information Please," "Old New Orleans," "Life in the Marine Corps," "Rube Goldberg's Inventions," "British Columbia," color cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:38, 5:12, 7:38, 10:12. "Revolt of the Zombies." 10:55 a. m., 1:29, 4:03, 6:39, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone, Warren Williams, Peggy Moran. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:45. Evenings 6-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Black Diamonds," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Too Many Girls," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Out West With the Peppers," 1:50, 5:15, 8:22. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:39, 6:48, 9:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Little Nelly Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:30, 9:40. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:08, 9:08. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. "Friendly Neighbors." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 9:20. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "South of Suez." 3:24, 9:39. "Little Men." 1:45, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45. "Kit Carson." 3:35, 9:35.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:57, 9:16. "Men Against the Sky." 1:36, 7:55.
Park: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Westerner," "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:04, 8:15. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:34, 6:50, 9:50.
Hyde Park: "Man From Montreal," Richard Arlen. 3:30, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 8:15. "Calling All Husbands." Ernest Truex. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:06, 6:16, 9:26.
Myrtle: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan. Frankie Darro. 1:45, 8. "South of Suez." 3:20, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:25, 8:15. "Rangers of Fortune," F. MacMurray. 4, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:20, 8. "Little Men," Ralph Morgan and Frankie Darro. 2, 9:40.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Melody and Moonlight," Downs. "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2, 6:30.
Davis Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. "Phantom Strikes." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen. "King of the Lumberjacks," John Payne. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Five Little Peppers in Trouble," Edith Fellows. 2:15, 8. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Ann Miller. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Ebasy: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Little Men," Jack Oakie and Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "East of the River." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Girls from God's Country." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Brothers. 3:54, 8:24. "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 2:31, 6:40, 9:47.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS · Jane FICKENS · Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"The most absorbing American drama of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
LIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Theatre, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. CO. 5-9229

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—*Coleman, Mirror*
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Thea., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—*Walter Winchell*
William GAXTON · Vera ZORINA · Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"GREAT FUN." — *Anderson, Journ.-Amer.*
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-2353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE · DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN *presents*
COWL · *A New Comedy by* · JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith · Peggy WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-4230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-6220
Evgs 8:40. $1.10 to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES · MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

"Audience enjoyed it wholeheartedly."
—*Atkinson, N. Y. Times*
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BRy. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $2.20 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

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FINE RUGS:
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WORKS OF ART
JEWELRY
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Hamideh K. Nabil, Directress · Ali-Kuli Khan, N. D., Lecturer
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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FANTASIA
In Technicolor · STOKOWSKI conducting
the magic music of RCA FANTASOUND
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Premiere only (benefit N. E. Town Hall & Institute of Modern Art) $2, $3.50, $5
TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER, 2:30-8:30 . . . ALL SEATS RESERVED
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All prices include tax—Mail orders filled promptly
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CANNOT BE SHOWN IN ANY OTHER THEATRE IN ALL MASSACHUSETTS IN 1941

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GINGER ROGERS in 'Kitty Foyle'
CO-FEATURE
The SAINT IN PALM SPRINGS
GEORGE SANDERS
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Come any time up to 9:00 p. m. and see the complete picture.
GONE WITH THE WIND
Nothing Cut But the Price.
MATS. 40c, EVES. 55c, incl. tax
Mats., children 25c, incl. tax

NOW PARAM

Records in All Events Unsafe as Classy Prout Field Takes Its Place in Garden

Mile Gets Top Billing In Annual Indoor Carnival

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the indoor track and field season moving swiftly toward its peak, and the athletes having had plenty of time to whip themselves into shape, tomorrow evening's Prout memorial meet at the Boston Garden should produce a succession of thrills and perhaps a few records. In the numerous college relays, as well as the invitation events, the boys are primed to clip a few meet and possibly world standards.

Although one of the other invitation races may turn out to be the top thriller, the one-mile gets the most attention in pre-meet discussion. When a seven-man field including Chuck Fenske, Walter Mehl, Gene Venzke, Johnny Munski, Mel Truett, Luigi Beccali and Leslie MacMitchell goes to the starting line, anything can happen.

Watch MacMitchell

Fenske has broken away to a disappointing start this winter, but this is explained by a lack of training last summer. He should reach his peak again at any moment. Venzke is unpredictable, as he proved by beating Glenn Cunningham in the V. F. W. meet a year ago. Munski has won the Sugar Bowl and V. F. W. miles in succession, but a lot of people think he isn't that good. His running tomorrow night will be watched with interest. Beccali has come back brilliantly this winter and looms as a threat. MacMitchell won practically every race he ran out of doors, but is still trying to get started on the indoor boards.

At this hour, MacMitchell gets only scant consideration by the critics, who like to pick their pre-race favorites. However, Coach Emil Von Elling of the New York University track team warns the boys not to ignore his runner, who recently did 4m. 14.8s. for the mile in his school's medley relay triumph in the Metropolitan championships. Once Leslie gets out in front, he will not easily be shaken.

Prout Record

In winning this race last winter, Fenske ran the second fastest mile in local history and established a Prout record at 4m. 10.3s. Neither Cunningham, who came in second, nor Archie San Romani, who crossed the finish line third, are coming back tomorrow.

In the two-mile, as usual, Greg Rice and Don Lash figure to put on a two-man duel. Greg and Don have been having these personal battles for a couple of years, and only on rare occasions has another runner sneaked up from behind and shattered their monopoly. In the 1940 Prout meet Forest Efaw opened up a sizable early lead and had the crowd thinking of a world record. But he faded on the bell lap and it was Rice and Lash at the finish. Efaw is back for another try and with him will be Joe McCluskey, Ralph Schwarzkopf, George DeGeorge and slender Tommy Deckard.

1,000 Yard Field

Glenn Cunningham's 1,000-yard indoor world record may be endangered when the Prout eight-man field answers the starter's gun. The field includes Campbell Kane, John Borican, Jim Kehoe, Jack Haley, Jim Rafferty, Dave Morrison, Harlan Woods and Howie Borck. The Millrose A. A. would like to enter Sanford Goldberg in this race, but there is hardly room. Too many starters ruin any chance there may be for a record. Wayne Rideout won this trophy race last winter in 2m. 13.9s., but is not returning to defend his crown.

Charley Beetham will try to repeat his 1940 victory in the Prout 600, which he won in 1m. 12.5s. The world indoor record holder, Jimmy Herbert, who did 1m. 11.1s. in 1938, will also start tomorrow night. Roy Cochran, Johnny Quigley and Charley O'Donnell threaten Beetham and Herbert. Cochran, another Indiana University boy, won this race in the last V. F. W. meet at the Garden, Quigley finishing second and Herbert third.

* * *

Shorts . . . Ed Burrows, who was expected to anchor the Princeton relay varsity in the one-mile duel with Indiana, will be unable to compete here . . . This is disappointing, as Burrows and Campbell Kane staged a thrilling final-lap battle in this same race a year ago and the crowd was anxious to see a repeater . . . Yale's one-mile relay team will not compete against Tufts and Colgate . . . Instead, the Eli will send a two-mile quartet to the Prout carnival.

Sports Around the Hub

Lupien in Line for 1941

Tony Lupien, who today signed his 1941 Red Sox contract, is in much the same spot as a reserve first baseman with the Yankees when Lou Gehrig was running off his amazing endurance string. Tony looks like a big league hitter and his defensive first basing is better than average, but he must linger in the background until Jimmy Foxx steps down from his throne. How long the former Harvard athlete must wait is a matter for debate at this time. However, judging by his rapid development to date, he will be ready when Manager Joe Cronin needs him.

* * *

Secretary Duffy Lewis of the Bees this afternoon announced the arrival of signed contracts from pitchers Bill Posedel and Frank Lamanna. Posedel's acceptance is not exactly news, as the Associated Press carried a story on the West coast yesterday telling of Bill's satisfaction. Lamanna, young right-hander who spent most of last season with Hartford and who is highly regarded by Manager Casey Stengel, mailed in his contract from Edmon, Pa., a town just outside of Pittsburgh, according to the well-informed Mr. Lewis.

* * *

The popular Bay State Hockey League swings back into action this evening at the Boston Arena. The schedule, which gets under way at seven o'clock, brings together B. C. High and Wellesley, Needham and Watertown, Quincy and Framingham, and Walpole and Waltham. The Needham sextet holds a slim lead at the head of the standing.

The Massachusetts men's squash racquets finals have been postponed for about three weeks, thanks to a sporting gesture by John Cornish. H. Sherman Howes, Jr., injured in the fifth game of his semifinals match with Harold Kaese, was forced to default to Cornish, but John refused to accept. The finals, therefore, will be run off as soon as Howes is able to resume play.

* * *

A testimonial banquet will be given Chet Gladchuk, Harry Connolly and Alex Lukachik of the Boston College Eagles at the Hotel Minerva on the evening of Jan. 28. A number of local sports celebrities will be there, including Coach Frank Leahy of the Eagles. Arthur Siegel will act as toastmaster.

* * *

Shorts . . . Maxie West, who won the All-Star game for the National League with a home run last July and who will play first base for the Bees this coming season, yesterday signed a '41 contract . . . So did Sammy Hale, veteran infielder recently acquired by the Red Sox from Cleveland . . . West is wintering at his home in Alhambra, Calif. . . . He succeeded Buddy Hassett at the initial sack in mid-August and remained there during the final six weeks of the campaign . . . The Winthrop Elks will show the new American League promotional moving picture this evening in the Winthrop High School auditorium, with Coach Frank Shellenback of the Red Sox in charge.

* * *

Sixteen bronze and silver trophies will be distributed among winners at the Ossipee (N. H.) ski carnival on Feb. 1 and 2 . . . Unranked Mrs. Marion L. Short of Boston and third-seeded Peggy Baker of the University Club are the finalists in the Massachusetts women's squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club courts . . . Harvard's gridiron forces may lose Tailback Charley Spreyer . . . His draft number was called some time ago, but he was deferred until July so that he could finish out his junior year in college . . . However, Spreyer might straighten out the situation by entering the air corps earlier and return to school after a month's training.

SNOW TRAINS
FROM NORTH STATION
NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 26
NORTH CONWAY INTERVALE
$2.75 Round Trip
Children Under 12, Half Fare
Lv. Boston 8:00 A. M.
Lv. Reading 8:15 A. M.
RETURN
Lv. Intervale 5:30 P. M.
Lv. N. Conway 5:45 P. M.
Moderate Priced Food Service
"EQUIPMENT RENTAL CAR"
ALSO! WEEK END TRAINS leaving Saturday, return Sunday, for No. Conway, Laconia, Plymouth, White River Junction, Intervale, Littleton and Lancaster, $4.00 Round Trip.

BOSTON and MAINE

Bob Harris Satisfied

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Bob Harris, right-handed pitcher, has signed his 1941 contract with the Browns. Salary terms were not disclosed.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Ivan Ballangrod, Norway, won European speed skating title on points, taking 3,000 and 1,500 meter races. Eddie Schroeder, United States, fifth in final standing.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Tony Lupien, former Harvard athlete, who today signed his 1941 contract with the Red Sox. Center: Chuck Fenske, the Wisconsin star, who comes back to Boston tomorrow night for the annual Prout meet. Right: Cliff Thompson, whose improvement at defense has been one of the bright spots of the season for the Boston Olympics.

New Conference Is Arranged For Junior Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 24—Formation of a New England Junior College Conference has been announced by H. Richard Redding, Director of Athletics at Vermont Junior College. The new athletic group will be inaugurated at a New England Junior College invitation basketball tournament, to be sponsored by Vermont Junior College at Montpelier with the date tentatively set for Friday and Saturday, March 7 and 8.

Junior colleges participating in the first conference tournament in March will be Nichols Junior College of Dudley, Mass., Tilton (N. H.) Junior College, Green Mountain Junior College of Poultney, and Vermont Junior College

During the two-day session here, athletic heads of the four institutions will meet to form and adopt rules and regulations governing athletic competition in the conference. Those participating in the discussions will be "Hal" Chalmers, basketball coach, and Dwight Hanners, Athletic Director of Nichols Junior College; Wendy Davis, Athletic Director at Tilton, Jack Heffernan and Dick Redding, Athletic Directors, respectively, of Green Mountain and Vermont Junior Colleges.

The tournament here will bring together four high-class basketball teams which successfully meet the best in college freshman, college junior varsity, small college, and prep school competition as well as in their own classification.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

Ski trails—for expert and amateur alike—were reported ranging from fair to excellent in most of New England and the weatherman saw the possibility of new snow in the northern regions before the week-end trek to the hill country gets underway.

Maine announced excellent snow surfaces in all the Pine Tree State's favorite winter sports spots. Conditions were generally good throughout Vermont and New Hampshire. Only from Massachusetts' Berkshires and Franklin County, where a thaw raised havoc, came the report of "poor" conditions for the ski enthusiasts.

Temperatures "well below" freezing were expected to continue over the week end, but much depended upon a storm headed eastward across Texas—due to strike here within a couple of days. The Weather Bureau said that the present outlook was for rain probably in southern sections and snow "likely" in the north.

Conditions:

Vermont

Rutland (Pico Peak)—4,000 feet, 24-inch base, 10 powder surface. Good. Little Pico, 2,650 feet, 10 base, 7 powder. Good.

Ski House Slope—2,000 feet, 6 base, surface packed, excellent.

Bellows Falls—8 packed granular. Fair.

Stowe—1,500 feet, 26 icy base, 5 new wet snow; 3,550 feet, 42 icy base, 10 heavy new snow, fair.

Underhill Center—1,000 feet, 2 wet snow on 6 packed base; 2,500 feet, 4 wet snow on 28 base. Fair.

Bennington—Good base, course slippery; light snow needed for good conditions.

Brattleboro—9 inches with granular surface. Fair.

Braintree Valley—13, 1 wet powder over breakable crust. Fair.

Massachusetts

Berkshire and Franklin County conditions reported poor.

New Hampshire

Monadnock Region—5-7 granular snow over crusty base. Fair.

Cannon Mountain—4,000 feet, 1-6 windblown powder over 6-24 packed base. Fair to good.

Franconia—Slight breakable crust over 10 packed base. Fair when broken out.

North Woodstock—Grand View Mountain, 1 new powder over 11 packed base. Good.

Littleton—Mt. Eustis: 1 new powder over 10 packed base. Good.

Sugar Hill—12, packed base. Good.

North Conway—1½ new powder over 10 base. Good.

Ossipee Region—12, light breakable crust. Good.

Hanover—3 powder over 7 base. Good.

Maine

Bridgton—Six inches settled powder over 12-inch base; open slope and trail skiing very good.

Waterville—Two inches firm-packed snow on 10-inch base; open slope skiing good; trails fair.

Rumford—One-half inch powder surface over 10-inch base; open slopes and trails good.

Sanford—Six inches hard-packed snow; open slopes and trails fair.

Camden—Snow Bowl, five inches sticky snow; open slope skiing fair.

Megunticook Trail—10 inches sticky snow; skiing fair.

Caribou—36 inches snow, six inch fluffy surface; open slope and trail skiing perfect.

Bar Harbor—Seven inches settled snow; open slope and trail skiing poor.

Millinocket—22 inches snow, six inch fluffy cover; open slopes and trails good.

Olympics Return From Trip To Meet River Vale Tonight

No rest is yet in sight for the travel-weary, hockey-weary Boston Olympics, who returned from a week's road trip yesterday afternoon only to find themselves entering their sixth game in eight days when they play River Vale at the Garden tonight. In addition they are also scheduled to play Atlantic City Sunday afternoon.

Originally it was thought that Coach Hago Harrington would have his whole team back together to throw at the Skeeters tonight, but now it appears that possibly three key men will be unable to dress.

First is Danny Sullivan, the 'Pics crack left winger, who injured his shoulder in Madison Square Garden last Sunday and who may be out for several weeks. Second is Vic Polich, who wants to play, but who will have to wear a noseguard if he does. And Coach Harrington has indicated his preference for Tom Moon without a noseguard than for Polich with one.

Ty May Be Out

Third, and probably the most serious, is Ty Andersen, the locals' bulwark on defense. Ty was unable to play the third period in Baltimore Wednesday evening, and he has not been heard from since the team returned to Boston. Hago is planning to use a substitute, declaring that he will be surprised if Andersen even appears in the dressing room.

Hago is toying with the idea of using Freddie Burr, who last year captained the Yale team to its first Quadrangular Hockey League title since 1935. Burr is a big fellow, and plays the type of defense that Harrington is always seeking. Fred, who is now teaching and coaching at the Fessenden School in West Newton, would team with Cliff Thompson, while Al Yourkewicz will remain with Eddie Barry. The former Eli has been keeping in practice by playing with the "97" Club of Boston.

Serious Loss

In a way the loss of Sullivan is nearly as serious as that of losing Andersen, for the Olympics have a dearth of left wings. Sullivan, the outstanding college hockey player in the East last year, was filling the gap nicely.

Now it appears that Bob Jeremiah, normally a right wing, will again have to shift over to team with Frank Spain and Paul Guibord, that is if Guibord can play. Guibord has been ill this week, and there has been some question as to whether he will dress. Until Coach Harrington hears to the contrary, however, he fully expects his high-scoring right wing to appear in the dressing room. The only trouble with that is that "Gibby" does not appear until 15 minutes before game time—allowing him just time enough to dress—and Hago may have his anxious moments until that time tonight.

Costello a Regular

Jack Costello, who played more or less at left wing with the Olympics last year, has clinched a regular berth on the basis of his showing on the road trip which just concluded. Jack was skating both ways and showed a marked improvement over last year. Costello is due to play with Gerry Desrosiers at center and Junie Stubbs at right wing.

The O's third line is more or less up in the air, but according to Hago's present plans it will see Art Shaughnessy, Johnny Fitzgerald, and Frank Ray all working together. These three boys have come up from the Junior Olympic ranks, and while Shaughnessy and Ray are classed as substitutes, Fitzie has become a regular. Johnny needs only to score a goal—he scored his only tally of the campaign Dec. 8 in New York—and his confidence will increase by leaps and bounds. Fitzie has played in 20 games.

To date this season the Olympics and the Skeeters have met six times, with the former winning twice and the latter four times. In both the league and Boardwalk Cup standings the River Vale entry is in fifth place, one notch below Boston.

Probable Line-Up

Boston		River Vale
Jeremiah, lw		rw, Nichols
Spain, c		c, MacGregor
Guibord, rw		lw, Bell
Burr, ld		rd, E. May
Thompson, rd		ld, Terry
Moon, g		g, Lessard

Boston spares: Costello, Desrosiers, Stubbs, Shaughnessy, Fitzgerald, Ray, Yourkewiez, Barry.

River Vale spares: Goodfellow, Portland, Grivel, Mattison, Ranniker, Nilon, S. May.

Skiers to Race In Middlebury's Winter Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 24—With the Middlebury College Winter Carnival less than a month away, 10 men's and 11 women's ski teams have accepted invitations to represent their colleges in the competitions to be held here during the Carnival, Feb. 13 to 16.

The meet will have an international tinge this year with Canada being represented by a women's ski team from McGill University in Montreal. Other colleges which will send women's teams are Connecticut College for Women, Syracuse, St. Lawrence, Elmira, Jackson, Wheaton, New Hampshire, Vermont, Cornell, and Swarthmore.

Dartmouth will journey from Hanover, N. H., the week following their annual carnival to participate in the Middlebury ski events. Brown, Amherst, Massachusetts State, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytech, Vermont, and Williams will be represented by first class teams.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 25
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Overture by Szirmay; News in English; Three Operetta Fragments; Organ Solo, Liszt, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Alexander Keith: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Danish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—R. Wickham Steed; talk on "World Affairs." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater; "El Tiempo de las Ceresas," a Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Five Changes In Bruin Six For Americans

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Breaking up a winning combination is something most managers would never do, but Art Ross of Bruins has never managed as others do. The Bruins go to New York to play Americans Sunday night with a stretch of 12 games without defeat. Any line-up that compiles such a record ordinarily would be good enough for any manager, but Ross announces five changes.

In New York Sunday night will be Flash Hollett and Mel Hill from Hershey. They were sent down a couple of weeks ago and the Bruin office said today that Hill has played so well that he has earned promotion and Hollett's appearance is explained as part of the promise made to him by President Weston Adams. No mention of whether Hollett earned promotion was made.

Dumart Ready

With Woody Dumart again ready for action the Bruins are overmanned and to keep within the playing limits, Red Hamill, Pat McReavy, and Gordon Bruce will return to Hershey. Hamill is overweight according to Manager Ross and needs more work to move around in the manner he should and he will get more work at Hershey. Ross is satisfied with the two young wings, but wants to feed them into the major league slowly.

The announcement of the changes leaves the Hollett situation very much in balance. He is to play defense against Amerks Sunday and against Chicago here Tuesday. He scored a few goals at Hershey and according to reports from other players he was going very well for the Bears, but that is not mentioned as part of his return. It seems evident that Hollett is on the block and will be sold or traded before long.

Third Line Problem

With Hollett back on defense Sunday night the Bruins probably will start the game with Clapper and Smith and relieve with Hollett and Crawford. The third line will be the one to watch and its make-up will be interesting. Reardon is much in favor and undoubtedly will be the center. Mel Hill is the only spare right-hand shot and will be on right wing with Herb Cain and Art Jackson the spare left-wingers.

The Cowley line with Bill in center and Eddie Wiseman at right wing and Roy Conacher at left remains intact and the Kraut line is back together again with Woody Dumart recovered sufficiently to take his place at left wing with Milt Schmidt in center and Bobby Bauer at right wing.

Americans have not been going so well and even lost to the Chicago Black Hawks last night. The Hawks have a pretty good hockey team, but until last night and over the past two seasons, they have had all manner of trouble trying to pick up a point against the Amerks. With the Bruins going into the game such top-heavy favorites there is every chance of upset and Manager Ross took that very matter up with the players at practice this noon.

Nograd Fills In for Tilden As Alice Marble Is Beaten

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a whisper in the night, the professional tennis troupe blew in and out of Boston yesterday, leaving in the air the memory of a game little fellow who didn't know when to quit.

Last night's matches at the Garden may have been featured by the breaking of Alice Marble's long string of consecutive victories, but the real performance of the evening was turned in by Johnny Nogrady, who pinch hit for the absent Bill Tilden by standing up to Don Budge for three sets.

Probably not one person in 10 who were watching the match had ever heard of Johnny Nogrady, much less seen him play. In fact, Johnny has not played much since last summer and his job now is not exactly in the tennis-playing line.

Fair Player

Nogrady used to be a fair player as an amateur, but as a pro was only so-so. And when he was hired for this show it was not because of his tennis-playing ability, but chiefly because he could drive a truck. Johnny's duties call for him to take care of the equipment and to transport it from city to city.

Last Tuesday evening the show played in Cleveland. Wednesday he shoved the truck into gear and headed for Boston, arriving here yesterday afternoon after driving all night. After a bite to eat and a short nap he made his way into the Garden.

It was plain to see that Johnny was no match for the powerful Californian, whose game and court personality have improved since he last appeared here as a professional two years ago. But Nogrady did his best. He tried for everything and at times made seemingly impossible gets.

Budge Wins

Budge won, of course, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, but he was outshone in one department of pro tennis—showmanship. Nogrady realized that something besides his tennis game was called for, and he gave it. He registered amazement at Budge's blazing serves, chagrin when he was caught out of position. He fell in mock exhaustion after a long rally, and stared in surprise when he returned what should have been a placement for Budge. His role was to play up to the champion, and he did.

Miss Marble's local debut as a professional left something to be desired. During her losing match with Mary Hardwick, who beat Alice 6—4, 4—6, 6—2 to register her first win in 10 matches on this tour, she did make an effort to play up to the crowd—a very necessary part of pro tennis. But during the doubles, which are supposed to be fun, she was little Miss Marble-Face herself.

Genuine Victory

Whatever happens from here on, there was no doubt about the genuineness of Miss Hardwick's victory last night. Miss Marble was extremely proud of her unbeaten stretch, which extended from June, 1938, through more than 200 matches, and she fully intended to keep it intact as long as she could. Last night, however, the American was no match for the English girl, even though she did most of the forcing.

The most disappointing angle of the evening was the absence of Bill Tilden, the greatest figure in tennis in the past two decades. And it is not taking any of the credit away from Nogrady to say that Tilden would have made the show.

* * *

When Budge was here two years ago, he went through the motions against Fred Perry and never once let down. Last night he warwhooped like an Indian and seemed to be having a good time for himself. At one time, when he hit a shot that would have landed in the B. and M. railroad yards if the Garden wall had not been there, he turned to an official and asked, "How about it, Mr. Referee?"

* * *

La Marble did a few things to please the crowd in the opening match. When a lob she hit went so high it struck the overhead lights and came back to her, she tried to kick the ball in fun. When she was caught at the net by an excellent lob by Miss Hardwick, she covered her eyes so that she would not see the ball fall. And when she smashed a high lob into the net, she covered her head in shame.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Eugene Ormandy, conductor**	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Eugene Ormandy, con.**	David Ballantine, tenor
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Radio Forum
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's programs	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	Connie Page's Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods; Songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach; orch.	**Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Earle Towner's Orch.
7:45			Walter Kidder, songs		"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour; Milt. Berle; Charlotte Greenwood; chorus; orch.; News**	"Ask the Children"; quiz program	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	**"Lew Loyal"; dramatic series**	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please!"**	"Lauch 'n' Swing Club"; with orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30			**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**		George MacFarland's Or.
8:45					
9:00	"Johnny Presents"; sketch; orchestra	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	News; "Master Works of Music"; recordings	"Gangbusters"; drama	Local news; Weather	"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	Boston Digest
9:30	**Playhouse; "Golden Bay"**	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	**"Everyman's Theater"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45		guests; orch.; drama	**Arch Oboler Play**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	River Vale hockey game
10:00	**Stephen Early, talk**	**Carl Sandburg**	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	from Boston Garden
10:15	**Stephen Early, talk**	Paul Laval's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	News Service	Boston Olympics vs.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Rhyme and Rhythm	Shep Fields' Orchestra	River Vale
10:45	**News of the World**	Aviation Ind. Report	Club"; variety	Shep Fields' Orchestra	News Service
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	News; "Master Works of Music"; recordings	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	Swing Session"; pianist	Dance Digest
11:30		Unlimited Horizons;	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	"Days End"
11:45		Speakers	Lou Breese's Orchestra	tenor and orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	Music; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition"	Musical Timetable
8:45	Lover's Lane	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition"	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Greenfield Choir	The Breakfast Club;	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Honest Abe	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Honest Abe	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Young Americans in the Making	Dale Belmont, songs; Irene Hanify, organist	"Lincoln Highway"; dramatic sketch	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orchestra,	"Bright Idea Club";	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:30	Women's Club talk.	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	children's program	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	News Service	News Service	You"
11:00	**News; Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra**	Norsemen Quartet	Concert, Music	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest With John
11:15		Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30		of Melody	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	**U. S. Army Band**	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	**Cincinnati Con. Or.**	Weather: Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl	"The Citadel"; drama	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Tango Time"	Home Hour	Carnival	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Saturday Revue;	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Jimmie Rogers' Orch.	Novachord Solos
1:45	Eleanor Roosevelt		"Leaders in Dance Time"	Recorded BBC News	Studio program
2:00	Community Bulletin	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music for Everyone	"Music in a Mellow	Ed Parseley and Hi
2:15	"About Us"	Licia Albanese, Lucille	Music for Everyone	Mood"	Saddle Pals
2:30	"Bull Session"; college debate	Browning, M. Stellman in Puccini's "Madame	"Golden Melodies"; Milton Shrednik's Orch.	**Sen. Wagner: "America Looks to the Future"**	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45					Five Star News
3:00	**Columbia Concert Orchestra**	**Butterfly"**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15		**Metropolitan Opera:**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30	**Columbia Concert Orchestra; News**	Licia Albanese, Lucille	"Saturday Soiree"; Irving Miller's Or.; vocal	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45		Browning, M. Stellman in Puccini's "Madame		Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**Butterfly"**	"Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	Serenade	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	"Entracte"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Tommy Dorsey's Or.		"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Tommy Dorsey's Or.				World in Fantasy"
5:00	**So. American News**	"Entracte"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	**Program Previews**			Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	**British Shipping**	"Sing Before Supper"; variety musicale	**Curtis Institute of Music program**	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	**N. E. to the Colors**			Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Music
6:30	News; Elmer Davis	**"Saturday Jamboree"**;	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform'; informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"; dramatization	Carl Wongberg's Orch.
7:15		Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"		Five Star News
7:30	**Report to the Nation**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; variety program	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45			Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club"; quiz program	Birthday Ball	**"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk.**	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	H

University of Chicago Basketball Ace Keeps Public Interested in His Team

Stampf's 41 Points Made Largely on Free Throws

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A young man who is captain of the University of Chicago basketball team has the sports world of this city watching his efforts because of the wonderful determination and spirit he displays in leading his team against the other members of the Big Ten. Joe Stampf has succeeded in keeping the public interested in his team because of his personal efforts. He has kept the wins of the opponents from being too onesided, even though the highest score of the season in any one game has been made against his team.

The records show that Joe rates sixth as an individual scorer in the Big Ten. More interesting is the fact that his 41 points have been made largely on free throws. This is the fact that tells us the story of Joe's hustle and fine playing, for were he not the kind who is ever in the game, driving for the ball under all conditions, he would not be in the place to be fouled by the opponents and thus have the opportunity of making these free throws.

Against odds Joe Stampf is supreme and an inspiration to those who watch his efforts.

* * *

After a poor start Wisconsin is now forging swiftly to the front of the Big Ten race, led by the brilliant goal shooting of Gene Englund. The Badgers are the first team to score more than 200 points this season. When they play Ohio State at Madison this Saturday they will be tested to prove their right to contend for the leadership of the league. Ohio has a very fine defensive team and on their ability to bottle up Englund depends the leadership in the race.

Michigan, with the second and third individual scorers, won its first game the other night and proved the prediction that the team would be an in-and-outer this year. Michigan and Northwestern need a stronger defense if they are to win with any regularity.

* * *

Basketball in Chicago doesn't offer anything thus far in the season to enthuse the fans, for the representatives of its universities and schools, not to mention professional teams are falling by the way in their respective leagues. Northwestern University in spite of some very close scores is still at the bottom of the heap in the Conference. Chicago with three losses and no wins is right down there with Northwestern. Loyola, a usually great team in other years has lost too many games in the first part of the season to merit the usual attention from a national standpoint. DePaul, while not up to the great teams of recent years, alone has a good record. On the pro side, the Chicago Bruins have faltered and do not give any indication of being in the class with last year's team.

All of this is merely offered as proof of the fact that if a coach doesn't get the material with which to work, he can't develop winning teams. At Northwestern "Dutch" Lonberg is still in control and at Chicago Nels Norgren still directs the efforts of the cage game. While at Loyola the team is coached by Len Sachs, who is rated as one of the smart basketball coaches in America, and has been leading the boys at that school for a longer period than either Lonberg or Norgren at their respective schools.

Which gets us around to the fact that most of the universities and schools have at the head of their various sports programs men who know how to work with the young men under their charge so that their athletic activities are fun to them, and not just a drive to win contests. Purdue has just announced that Mal Elward, who has been head football coach for the last several season, will also take over the duties of athletic director. Mal hasn't won championships in football, yet he has demonstrated to those at Lafayette that he knows how to work with young men, which accounts for the new responsibility.

* * *

University of Illinois will have its annual relay carnival this year on Feb. 15 and is laying plans for a larger entry than in many years. It already has reached the point in the past years where it is described as the world's largest indoor relay carnival and any more contestants than were entered last year will really become a burden for the school to handle. Over 400 young men from 33 schools and colleges were a part of the program last year.

* * *

Du Sable High School of Chicago has a basketball team that won the holiday prep tournament conducted by University of Chicago. They also have four boys playing on that team who can hold a basketball in their hands with the palm down. Quite a trick to have one man on a team able to do it. Just try it for a hand exercise.

E. F.

Big Ten Basketball Standings

	W	L	Pct.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Ohio State	3	0	1.000	162	117
Indiana	2	0	1.000	100	70
Wisconsin	4	1	.800	208	188
Illinois	3	1	.750	176	164
Iowa	2	1	.667	138	124
Minnesota	2	2	.500	137	133
Purdue	1	2	.333	117	137
Michigan	1	4	.250	191	201
Chicago	0	3	.000	99	146
Northwestern	0	4	.000	154	192

Games Saturday

Michigan at Northwestern.
Ohio State at Wisconsin.
DePaul at Chicago.

Games Monday

Indiana at Michigan.
Ohio State at Minnesota.

Leading Scorers

	G	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Englund, C. Wis	5	22	17	8	16	61
Mandler, C. Mich.	5	21	6	10	13	48
Sofiak, F. Mich.	5	16	15	5	15	47
Clason, F, N. U.	4	17	9	4	11	43
Evers, F. Ill	4	14	14	3	10	42
Stampf, C, Chi	3	9	23	11	7	41
Sowl, F, Purdue	3	18	5	5	5	41
Mathisen, C. Ill	4	11	16	8	10	38
Fisher, F, OSU	3	18	2	3	5	38
Blanken, Purdue	3	11	15	4	5	37

Del Baker Says Tigers No Worse Off Than a Year Ago

LAKELAND, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Delmar Baker isn't predicting that the Detroit Tigers will win the 1941 American League pennant, but says "we're no worse off than we were a year ago." Since they were good enough a year ago to launch a drive that took them into the World Series, it would seem the Detroit manager doesn't expect them to finish in the cellar this year.

"Practically everybody placed us in fifth place in the pre-season predictions last year," Baker said today at his winter home here. "But somehow we fooled 'em. They're already busy counting us out of the race again this year, but I imagine our rating will be raised a notch to fourth place, since we did come through to win last season."

Young Pitchers

Taking inventory of his squad, Baker said that a flock of young pitchers will be coming up to help the Newsom-Bridges-Rowe combine; that the catching staff is one of the most capable in baseball; that the infield has been strengthened by the addition of Eric McNair, "who I think has a lot of good baseball left in him"; and that the outfield is pretty well set if Uncle Sam doesn't take big Hank Greenberg for Army service.

Baker is not dwelling on the thought of the big hole in the outfield if Greenberg is inducted into military service about May or June.

Infield Problem

"We hear Hank may be called up this spring," Baker said, "but of course we won't know anything definite for some time. They might turn him down."

Concerning the infield situation, which is the chief concern of Detroit fans hopeful of another pennant, Baker asserted he believed it is every bit as good as year ago. He said he expected Charley Gehringer to have a good year. Rudy York, of course, is a fixture at first base and Pinky Higgins is all set to play third.

"I'm going to turn McNair loose with Dick Bartell and Frank Croucher and let them decide which will play shortstop," he said.

FEATS of POWER
DANIEL BOONE ONCE "LOST" INDIAN PURSUERS BY SWINGING THROUGH THE WOODS ON GRAPEVINES
GET AWAY FAST WITH
ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

College Golf

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—The national collegiate golf tournament over the Ohio State University course June 23-28 will include an 18-hole best-ball match between players from the eastern half of the nation and those from the West, the N. C. A. A. Golf Committee decided yesterday. Twenty-five players from each section will participate in the event which will precede championship play.

Chairman Chick Evans said the tournament would be the first ever conducted over university links. The 43 previous events have been held on private courses.

Floridians in Final

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Two Floridians, Bobby Walker of Jacksonville and Dick Van Kleek of Ponte Vedra, reached the finals of the annual winter amateur golf tournament here yesterday for the 16-year-old Ponce de Leon Trophy.

Frank Allan of Pittston, Pa., only out-of-state golfer to survive to the semifinals, was eliminated in a 20-hole duel by Van Kleek.

Walker was an easy 5-and-4 winner over youthful Stockton Rogers of Ponte Vedra.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

University of New Hampshire 7, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 3.

Football Shifts —By Pap'

Earl BLAIK
—HE QUIT DARTMOUTH TO BECOME THE FIRST CIVILIAN FOOTBALL COACH AT WEST POINT
Tuss McLAUGHRY
MOVED INTO BLAIK'S OLD DARTMOUTH POST AFTER 15 YEARS OF COACHING FOOTBALL AT BROWN
Spike NELSON
—THE FIRST OUTSIDER TO BE NAMED HEAD COACH OF FOOTBALL AT YALE
PAP'
I JUST CAN'T ESCAPE DAD
McLAUGHRY'S SON, ROBERT, IS A FRESHMAN AND A FOOTBALL STAR AT DARTMOUTH

AP Features

Yankees Abandon Contract Silence On Five Rookies

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The New York Yankees broke their winter silence on salary negotiations today to announce that signed contracts had been received from five rookies who hope to stick in the big time this year.

The group included Shortstop Phil Rizzuto, who batted .347 at Kansas City last year, Outfielder Tommy Holmes, who hit .317 for Newark, and three pitchers, Don Henrickson, a 16-7 winner for Kansas City, George Barley with a 15-9 record at Newark, and Alan Gettel, 4-3 hurler for Newark.

The New York Giants received Catcher Harry Danning's 1941 contract—unsigned.

President Horace Stoneham said the rangy backstop did not say how much salary he wanted and that apparently Danning did not expect to have any serious trouble in reaching an agreement.

Danning was believed to have received about $15,000 last year and recently was selected in a poll of baseball writers as the outstanding catcher in the major leagues in 1940.

Confronted with the prospect of having Outfielder Morrie Arnovich drafted for military service in the middle of next season, the Giants suggested to him that he enlist immediately so that his year of training would not break up two years of baseball.

President Stoneham said he had written the 26-year-old Superior, Wis., player concerning this procedure as a solution to an apparently inevitable draft next summer. Arnovich's order number is 212 on the national list.

Bobby Riggs And Kovacs Advance

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—With one exception, favorites continued their advance through the third round of the Florida west coast tennis tournament to the quarter-finals yesterday.

Top-seeded Bobby Riggs, former national champion from Chicago, was master of every situation in a 6—0, 6—0 romp over Ed Sanger of Baltimore, Md. Frankie Kovacs, second seeded from Oakland, Calif., easily trimmed Johnny Dennis of St. Petersburg, 6—4, 6—1.

The only upset came when Martyn Buxby of Miami, former west coast champion, lost to Norman Brooks of San Francisco, 4—6, 3—6.

Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, seeded third, had to go three sets to defeat Rex Norris, chop-shot artist from Lansing, Mich., 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Frank Guernsey, former intercollegiate champion from Orlando, Fla., defeated Randall Rose of Kingston, N. Y., 6—1, 6—3. Garner Larned of Chicago won from Jim Vuille, St. Petersburg, 6—2, 6—1.

Sarah Palfrey Cooke of Portland, Ore., second seeded in the women's singles, won her first match, defeating Faith McLaughlin of St. Petersburg, 6—0, 6—0. Ann Gray of West Point, N. Y., reached the semifinals by defeating Ann Washington of Tampa, 6—1, 6—1 Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., top seeded in the women's singles, will arrive tooday to catch up with her schedule.

Exhibition Basketball

By the Associated Press

Phillips 66 (Bartlesville, Okla.) 41, Chicago Acme Steel 18.

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Detroit 61, Hammond (Ind.) 52.

Lou Boudreau Already Is Planning for His Future

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Lou Boudreau, who knows how to keep his eye on the ball, also has it on the future.

The picture of a sensational 23-year-old baseball star talking about the future may seem unusual. But then, Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians is an unusual young man—one who refuses to let all the praise and gifts that came to him this winter obscure his vision of that day when his diamond starring years are over.

The record book indicates Lou hasn't anything to be concerned about for a long time. Last season, his first full one in the majors, he played in all 155 of Cleveland's games, batting a smart .295, driving in 101 runs, scoring 97 runs and leading American League shortstops afield with a .968 average based on only 24 errors in 755 chances. He was acclaimed the rookie of the year.

But those records, while he's pardonably proud of them, won't take care of him after he's hung up his glove for good—and he says "No one knows that any better than I."

"I love baseball and it's been grand to me," he says quietly. "But no player ever knows when some injury suddenly might end his playing days just when he's going his best. I'm proud of my averages, but I'm just as proud, or perhaps a little more so, of that Bachelor of Science degree I got at Illinois last year."

That Bachelor of Science degree was earned the hard way. Declared ineligible for athletic competition by the University of Illinois three years ago when the Indians were found to be paying his mother $100 a month while Lou still was in school, he twice returned to the campus to graduate. He wants to coach baseball at some college when his playing days are over and believes that degree—"something no one can take from me"—won't hurt his chances of landing such a job.

With his wife and small daughter, Boudreau lives in a modest bungalow 25 miles south of Chicago's loop.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 23

De Sales 59, Mexico University 50.
Wyomissing Poly 40, Freeland M. M. I. 35.
Alma 44, Hope 23.
Calvin 53, St. Mary's (Mich.) 27.
Maryville (Tenn.) 42 Hiwassee 30.
Valley City Tea. 45, Dickinson Tea. 38.
California (Pa.) Tea. 44, Fairmont 32.
Mississippi College 49, Mercer 42.
Davis Elkins 48, Salem 46.
Bemidji Tea. 46, Mankato Tea. 40.
Idaho Southern Branch 39, Weber 36.
Albion (Idaho) Normal 42, College of Idaho 41.
Billings Poly 40, Northern Montana Normal 19.
Lincoln Memorial University 49, Carson Newman 42.
Mississippi Southern 38, Spring Hill College 45.

Pro Giants' Plans

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—The management of the New York professional football Giants has notified city officials that the National League team would train in Superior for the 1941 season. The Giants trained here in 1939, using Superior Teachers College facilities. They will use the school's field and dormitory again. The squad is scheduled to arrive Aug. 1.

Ogden Leaves Phils

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Johnny Ogden has resigned as assistant to President Gerry Nugent of the Phillies in charge of the club's farm system, Nugent announces. The resignation will take effect Feb. 15. Nugent said the position might be abolished.

Ogden, formerly a star athlete at Swarthmore College and later an outstanding pitcher with Baltimore in the International League, joined the Phillies in 1938. He came here from Baltimore where he was general manager for five years.

Hockey Leagues To Hold Series For World Title

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Eastern Amateur Hockey League approved plans yesterday for a post-season series between its champion and the winner of the Canadian Senior League for the amateur championship of the world.

An all-star game between the best players of New York, Baltimore, and Rivervale and the league-leading Washington Eagles also was set for Feb. 7 at Washington for the benefit of the Boys' Club of the District of Columbia.

The coaches of the three teams furnishing players will each direct the all-stars for one period of the game.

Arrangements for the "world championship" series were left to a meeting of United States and Canadian representatives at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8. President Tom Lockhart of the Eastern League said that both Buffalo and Detroit were under consideration as sites for the series some time in April.

In recent years the champions of the Eastern League have played the champions of the Michigan-Ontario Amateur League for what was styled the "United States Amateur Championship," but this series would be abandoned if the plans for the international competition materialize.

Lockhart said the proposal for the series came from the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, which intends to designate the "Allen Cup" winner in the Senior League as the Canadian representative.

Upsala Schedule

EAST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Upsala College will meet three new football opponents this year—Scranton University, Arkansas A. & M. College, and Hartwick College—under a schedule just released.

Albright and Lebanon Valley were dropped.

The schedule:

Sept. 27—Scranton.
Oct. 4—Franklin and Marshall, away; 11—Boston University, away; 18—Boston Universiti, away; 18—Panzer, away; 25—Northeastern, away.
Nov. 1—Arkansas A. & M.; 8—Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., away; 15—Hartwick, away; 22—Muhlenberg.

Two A's Accept

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics announce they have received signed contracts from First Baseman Dick Siebert and rookie Outfielder Eric Tipton. Tipton already has been optioned to Toronto of the International League.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 23

National League

Toronto 3, Montreal 2.
Chicago 3, New York Americans 1.

American Association

Omaha 3, Kansas City 2 (one overtime period).

Tonight's Schedule

National League

New York Americans at Detroit.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Hawks Beat Amerks And Move Ahead

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	15	8	2	85	55	38
Boston	12	7	9	94	70	33
Detroit	12	9	8	67	56	32
Chicago	11	11	6	64	71	28
Rangers	10	13	7	80	78	27
Canadiens	10	16	3	68	81	23
Americans	6	15	7	50	97	19

Results Jan. 23

Toronto 3, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 3, Americans 1.

By the Associated Press

The Americans dropped a 3-1 decision to the Chicago Black Hawks last night while the Maple Leafs improved their margin at the top of the standings by edging out the Montreal Canadiens 3-2.

Montreal, staggering almost as badly as the Americans, has lost every one of the five games it has played with Toronto. The Canadiens tried valiantly last night, scoring first and carrying a 2-1 lead into the second period.

But the Leafs merely skated on their methodical way unimpressed by the early offensive blasts of the Canadiens and tied the score late in the second stanza, then cinched the game three-quarters through the final period when Sweeney Schriner took a rebound and batted home the final goal.

Chicago's triumph broke a two-year spell against the A's and enabled the Hawks to climb over the Rangers into fourth place. It was Chicago's second victory in 10 starts against the Americans and the first this season.

Each team tallied once in the first period, but the Hawks pushed in goals late in each of the other periods to win easily.

Walter Johnson Not Envious Of Feller, Newsom

ROCKVILLE, Md., Jan. 24 (AP)—One of baseball's greatest pitchers, who collected only $6,000 for his best season, isn't envious of the big money Bob Feller and Buck Newsom are raking in as the game's highest paid twirlers.

On the contrary, famed Walter Johnson—the Big Train of whom countless stories are told—says "If they can get it, they're welcome to it."

Feller recently was signed by Cleveland for a reported $30,000 and Newsom by Detroit for a rumored $35,000.

Walking about contentedly on his farm here Johnson smiled: "You know the best season I ever had—1913 when I won 36 games—I was getting, let's see—it was somewhere around $6,000, I guess. I know I wasn't getting $7,000."

"I'm not kicking," continued "Old Barney" who pitched for Washington during the heyday of his fast ball. "I wouldn't ask anything better of life than to live on the farm here like I'm doing."

"My top salary was $20,000," mused Walter. "I got that for only one or two years around when we (Washington) won the championship in 1924 and '25. I guess I wasn't worth it then, either. They were paying me more for what I had done than what I was doing."

Even during his career as manager at Washington and Cleveland Johnson got less than $20,000.

"Yes, sir, $35,000 is a lot of money, a lot more than I ever made. But Newsom and Feller are both fine pitchers right now."

And he repeated: "If they can get it—they're welcome to it."

Bozeman Scores Fifth Straight

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Welker Cochran, Otto Reiselt and Allen Hall, all undefeated in the world's three-cushion billiard tournament, lay their records on the block again today as the $20,000 event enters its 12th day.

Cochran, the San Francisco expert, seeks his fifth straight victory against Chicago's Joe Moriarty. Reiselt, former titleholder from Philadelphia, and Hall, a Chicagoan, go after their sixth in a row. Reiselt opposes John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles while Hall takes on Clarence Jackson of Detroit.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., the only other unbeaten contender—except for Champion Willie Hoppe who has not made his debut yet—kept pace with the leaders yesterday. He scored his fifth straight triumph, polishing off Moriarty, 50 to 27 in 54 innings.

Right behind the undefeated foursome were Jake Schaefer of Cleveland, Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago and Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., all of whom have won four games and lost one.

Schaefer bested Len Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 36 in 53 innings, Lookabaugh outscored Herb Peterson of St. Louis, 50 to 43 in 56, while Thurnblad went 61 innings to defeat Jackson, 50 to 47. In the day's other contest Fitzpatrick disposed of Paul Lewin of Chicago 50 to 24 in 47 innings.

Other matches today send Tiff Denton of Kansas City against Irving Crane of Livonia, N. Y., and Joe Chamaco of Mexico City against Lewin.

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Tigers List 20 Pitchers

Caught between the bases . . . Detroit's new club roster has arrived, listing 20 pitchers, no less; nine infielders, eight outfielders and three catchers. . . . A 210 pounder by the name of Hank Greenberg, however, may not be around when the American League flag race is the hottest. . . . He may be drafted by some outfit in the United States Army League. . . . If they lost Hank by June 1st, the Tigers would slide back into the second division. . . . According to the figures listed on the roster, their most promising minor league mound rookie is right-hander Harold White, who won 16 and dropped only four at Buffalo, with a 2.43 earned run average.

* * *

The 1941 Washington itinerary has caused a mild stir by branding each player as either married or single. . . . Step right up, girls. . . . The notable newcomers to Griffith Stadium are Ben Chapman and Doc Cramer, who will fill two thirds of the Bucky Harris outfield. . . . Harris has surrounded himself with four coaches—Nick Altrock, Bennie Bengough, Ossie Bluege and Clyde Milan. . . . The roster calls the club the Nationals, and not the Senators. . . . Brooklyn may train in California in 1942. . . . After Connie Mack's verbal agreement with the Anaheim town fathers runs out in the spring, he probably will look around for a new training site.

* * *

The Pacific Coast League will have an all-star game next season, some Monday in July—the exact date and site to be announced later . . . The contest will be billed as the North against the South . . . Fresco Thompson, the wise-cracking former National League infielder, will manage the new Brooklyn farm at Reading, Pa. . . . A fellow by the name of Lemon is the new prexy of the Florida East Coast League . . . On his way to Pittsburgh's San Bernardino training camp, Al Lopez will visit friends in Texas . . . It will be Al's first training venture away from Florida . . . Bill McKechnie is still confident that Johnny Vander Meer will win in the National League.

* * *

A few American Leaguers think that Johnny Babich, of the Philadelphia A's, will win 20 for Connie Mack this year . . . The big right-hander bagged 13 in 1940 with the the lowly A's and took great delight in beating the Yankees . . . In fact, he gave them more trouble than any other pitcher in the league . . . Taft Wright, White Sox outfielder, got his first name from President William Howard Taft . . . Albert Monroe Dean, father of the famous pitchers, says that he always figured Paul had a better fast ball than Dizzy . . . Leo Durocher is vacationing in Sarasota—a pretty nice spot at any season of the year, by the way.

The Dogers were spared the trouble of signing Kirby Higbe . . . He had come to terms with the Phillies before being bought by Brooklyn . . . Honus Wagner, always a tight-lipped guy on the diamond, has developed into a first-rate after-dinner speaker . . . The Pony League will hold a meet at Buffalo Feb. 4 . . . The official name of the new circuit on the Pacific coast is the California League, the word "state" having been dropped . . . Rip Russell, the Cub first sacker, is already at Catalina Island working himself into shape . . . Bonura had better look to his laurels . . . Babe Dahlgren is an expert with tools and in woodworking.

* * *

Hank Greenberg is on his way to Honolulu—or will be in a day or two . . . Johnny Gee, the six-foot-nine-inch southpaw, is ready for another try with the Pirates . . . Johnny Stone, one-time A. L. outfielder, will scout for the Tigers this year . . . Charley Gehringer will spend about three weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., before reporting at Lakeland . . . Charley is anxious to have at least one more good year in the A. L. . . . He probably will, too . . . Lou Boudreau is one of the better pin-ball players in the majors, if anybody cares.

Oklahoma Coach Transferring To Marquette Post

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Big Tom Stidman, who coached Oklahoma University to a Big Six championship, two second places and one third in four years, is transferring to Marquette University and may take his entire staff along.

Marquette gave Stidman authority to name all of his assistants.

Stan Williamson, Oklahoma line coach who has applied for the head football job at Colorado University, said he hopes to go with Stidman.

"It looks as if there's going to be a clean slate," commented W. B. Bizzell, University President.

Terms of Stidman's Marquette contract were not disclosed. He got $7,500 a year here. He will succeed John L. Driscoll, resigned, at the Milwaukee school.

Two Pirates Sign

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24 (AP)—Dick Lanahan, left-handed pitcher from Washington, D. C., and Catcher Eddie Fernandes of Oakland, Calif., have signed their 1941 contracts, the Pirates announce. Lanahan, 27, won six and lost eight for the Bucs in his first full season of major league baseball last year. Fernandes, 22, whom the club obtained from Portland of the Pacific Coast League last June, played in 28 games for the Pirates.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 465,180
1941 volume to date 9,996,730
1940 volume to date 12,166,380

Stocks Mill Around in A Dull Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Rallying fuel was scarce in today's stock market and most leaders limped over an irregular terrain.

Declines, ranging from fractions to a point or so, were reduced near the final hour but the few plus signs that appeared were very small. Dealings were negligible from the start, transfers being at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

While continued business hopes propped scattered favorites, counteractives were seen in persistent apprehension regarding taxes, the congressional rift over the lease-lend bill and growing fears of rising wages and costs, together with possible government price controls, may hit earnings and dividends.

Recently buoyant rail shares such as Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Southern Railway rested in moderately lower territory.

Lacking much support were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Liggett & Myers "B," United Aircraft, Westinghouse and Western Union.

Up occasionally were Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, International Harvester and Montgomery Ward.

In the curb resistance was shown by American Gas, Brewster Aero and Pennroad.

Bond Trading Narrow

Industrial and utility loans attracted a fair amount of buyers in today's bond market but rails were under some profit taking after recent advances.

Going into the final hour the general list was inclined to hold in a narrow range with most changes fractional.

Among the losers were Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Nickel Plate 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, St. Paul 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62.

Marion Steam Shovel 6s of '47 rose around 3 points at one time. Smaller gains were posted for Pacific Gas 3¾s, Remington Rand 4¼s of '56 with warrants, Texas Corp. 3s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, and North Western 4¾s of '49.

German and Danish loans were supported in the foreign dollar list. Rome 6½s gave way fractionally.

U. S. Governments lost around ¼ point but only a few sales appeared on the ticker tape.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 23 leading cities in the week ended Jan. 22 rose briskly over the preceding week and the comparable 1940 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,845,586,000 was 13.3 per cent more than $5,160,906,000 a year ago and $246,244,000 above the previous week.

New York turnover of $3,195,241,000 was 7.2 per cent higher than $2,980,019,000 last year. In 22 outside cities the total amounted to $2,650,345,000, which represented a jump of 21.5 per cent from $2,180,887,000.

All outside cities reported advances over last year. The largest of these were Detroit 45.8 per cent, Pittsburgh 42.3, Louisville 37, Atlanta 36.2, Kansas City 31.6, Cleveland 31.5, Portland, Ore., 28.3, Baltimore 27.6, and Omaha 27.3. Other cities had gains ranging from 25.7 per cent for Richmond, down to 8.5 per cent for New Orleans.

Chicago clearings at $343,300,000, were 11.1 per cent above the $309,008,000 for the like 1940 week.

Stocks Irregular In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Security prices closed on an irregular trend today after a mild late recovery balanced early downward tendencies.

Despite heartening news from Mediterranean battle areas, the "city" was impressed by Prime Minister Churchill's warning of tasks facing the nation.

Kaffirs came back in late trade and copper and diamond stocks firmed in sympathy. In the oil list the recently supported Mexican and Canadian eagle issues were trimmed a bit.

Leaders in the industrial list, where changed, added a few pence.

British Government bonds inclined lower but losses were limited to 1-16 point. Late speculative demand developed for Mexican loans and Brazilian and Belgian issues also improved.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Wheat futures contracts deliverable next summer advanced as much as a cent a bushel in price at one time today due to buying based partly on forecast of much colder weather and fear that rust in the far southwest may become a crop hazard.

Although part of the gain was lost before the close, July and September contracts were supported by spreading operations.

More Stock Sold Off Market

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 25,461 shares of United Fruit Co. common stock was sold after the close of the stock exchange by a group headed by Lee Higginson & Co. The shares, understood to be British held, were priced at $68 each.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Jan 23
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 21
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	41¾	41	41⅜	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (⅛)	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Jan 23
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅛	4⅛	Alleg pf xw	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	155	155	155	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	76½	76½	76½	Jan 23
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	34½	34	34½	+1
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 22
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	7	50¾	49¾	50⅜	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 23
75	41⅜	Am Airlines(1e)	2	49	49	49	+ ⅞
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7½	7½	Jan 23
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	10	7½	7	7⅛	Jan 23
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	4	37½	37¼	37½	Jan 23
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	7	90½	90	90½	— ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182¾	182¾	182¾	Jan 20
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	62	62	62	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 23
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 23
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan 23
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	5	1	1	1	Jan 23
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	3	16	16	16	+ ½
28¼	10¾	Am F P $7pf .35k	9	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 21
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	36¾	36	36¾	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 23
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	49¼	48½	48½	Jan 22
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 22
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	2	90½	90	90½	+2⅝
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅝
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	6	44	43½	43⅞	Jan 23
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 23
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(1½g)	23	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+ ½
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	151⅞	150⅞	150⅞	Jan 22
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
33⅜	19½	Am StlFdrs(¼g)	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¾
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Jan 22
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	20	166¾	166¼	166¾	
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ¾
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	72	71½	71¾	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
101½	83¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Jan 23
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	4	59¼	58	58	Jan 23
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	26	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 21
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111½	111¼	111½	Jan 23
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	16	54	53	53¾	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¼g)	4	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+1½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 23
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 20
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 20
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Jan 23
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	72	24	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	15	67½	66¾	67⅜	+ ¾
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	12	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 21
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	7	7	7	Jan 23
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	70	70	70	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	10	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 22
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	5	9½	9¼	9⅜	
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	15	30½	28	30½	+2½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jan 22
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	31	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ¾
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 22
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	17	85	83½	84⅞	+1¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jan 23
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	30	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20½	20½	20½	
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	12	18¾	18½	18½	Jan 23
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	6	37¼	35¾	37	+ ½
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	3	4½	4⅜	4½	Jan 23
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	10	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
4½	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 23
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 22
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	31	31	31	Jan 23
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 21
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	3	53	53	53	+ ¼
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	19	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 23
23½	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	— ½
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Jan 22
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 20
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	+1½
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14	14	14	Jan 22
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37	37	37	Jan 23
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 21
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 20
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.40a)	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	Jan 21
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	11	9½	9⅜	9½	
26¾	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5⅛	5	5	
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	5	31¾	31⅛	31¾	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	16	4½	4½	4½	
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 16
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(1.90e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
29½	10⅝	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	13	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jan 23
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	3	3	3	3	Jan 23
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 13
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅛	¾	¾	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	4	52	51⅜	52	Jan 23
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 22
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 23
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16½	9	Chickasha (⅛g)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Jan 23
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2½	2¼	2½	Jan 23
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	52	67¾	65¾	67¼	+ ¾
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	6	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	3	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jan 15
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛a)	14	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	Jan 23
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	18½	18	18	Jan 23
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	7	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 23
⅛	⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
93½	68⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81½	81½	81½	— ⅜
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 23
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	79½	78½	79½	Jan 21
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	17	29¼	28⅞	29¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jan 21
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	36½	36⅛	36½	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 20
16⅜	8	Comi Solv (¼e)	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	56	1⅛	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	52½	51⅜	52½	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	43	28⅜	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¾
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	16	28¾	28	28¾	+1
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	26	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
110¼	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
70	54	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	9	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅛
91	45⅜	Cont Can pf (1½e)	2	75⅞	73½	73½	Jan 22
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38½	38⅜	38½	
4	2	Cont Motors	16	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	15	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
41½	25⅛	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cop'weld (.80)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	56	56	56	+ ⅛
70	47	Corn Prods (3)	8	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
65¼	40½	Coty Inc (⅛e)	7	43⅝	41½	43⅝	— ⅛
7½	3	Coty Internat'l	7	¾	¾	¾	
1½	⅛	Crane Co (.80e)	11	18½	18	18½	+ ½
24¼	13	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 22
32⅝	17½						
		Crosley Corp	22	6¼	5¼	6¼	+1⅛
73¼	38⅛	Crown C&S(½e)	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	Jan 23
38⅞	18⅜	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jan 21
45	30½	Crown Zel (¼g)	34	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
21½	12	Crucible Steel	12	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅜
45⅞	25	Crucible pf (5)	2	93	93	93	+ ¼
99	75¼	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	3½	Cudahy Pack	6	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
17	9⅞	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	23	23	23	Jan 22
29⅜	19½	Curtis Publish	13	17⅜	13¼	13¼	
4½	1½	Curtis pf (2¾e)	2	44¼	43	44¼	Jan 20
51	31	Curtis p pf (¾e)	6	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ¼
35½	29¾	Curtiss-W (⅓e)	76	9

Commerce and Finance

Steel Industry Expands to Eliminate Risk of Bottlenecks

Business and Industry

Shell Union Liens, Notes Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of an underwriting syndicate offering to the public $25,000,000 of securities of the Shell Union Oil Corporation. The offering will consist of $15,000,000 of 2¾ per cent debentures due on Jan. 15, 1961, and $10,000,000 of serial notes maturing on Jan. 15, 1942 to 1953. The debentures will be priced at 97½, to yield about 2.915 per cent to maturity, and the serial notes at par, to yield from 0.375 to 2.50 per cent, according to maturity.

The serial notes will bear interest at the following rates: 1942, 0.375 per cent; 1943, 0.75 per cent; 1944, 1 per cent; 1945, 1.25 per cent; 1946, 1.50 per cent; 1947, 1.75 per cent; 1948, 1.875 per cent; 1949, 2 per cent; 1950, 2.125 per cent; 1951, 2.25 per cent; 1952, 2.375 per cent, and 1953, 2.50 per cent.

To Retire Stock

Net proceeds from sale of the debentures and notes, estimated at $24,184,435 after deducting expenses, will be used by the company toward retirement by redemption or purchase of the 331,225 outstanding shares of 5½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock at $105 each, which will require $34,778,625. The remainder of the funds needed for the retirement will be obtained from the company's treasury.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the debentures will amount to $225,000, or 1½ per cent, and on the serial notes to $87,500, or seven-eighths of 1 per cent, leaving gross proceeds to the company, before deducting $128,065 expenses, of $24,312,500.

The underwriting syndicates of 62 members includes, in addition to Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.,; the First Boston Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, the Lee Higginson Corporation, Hayden, Stone & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Dominick & Dominick, and Drexel & Co.

Many Dealers

Distribution of the securities will be facilitated further by a selling group of several hundred dealers throughout the country. Several of the large insurance companies are expected to participate in the buying and a demand from other institutional investors also is expected.

The debentures are to be redeemable at any time in amounts of not less than $3,000,000 on 30 days' notice at 102½ on or before Jan. 15, 1943; 102 to Jan. 15, 1947; 101½ to Jan. 15, 1951; 101 to Jan. 15, 1955; 100½ to Jan. 15, 1959, and at par thereafter to maturity. Provision has been made for semi-annual sinking fund payments of $210,000 from July 15, 1941, through Jan. 15, 1953, and $622,500 from July 15, 1953, through July 15, 1960, to be applied to the purchase or redemption of the debentures at not exceeding par. This is calculated, with payment of $622,500 on Jan. 15, 1961, to retire the entire issue.

The serial notes are to be redeemable at par plus a premium of one-tenth of 1 per cent for each six months from the redemption date to maturity.

Power Production Continues to Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output advanced for the third week in a row in the period ended Jan. 18, but again failed to reach the record high established in the week preceding the Christmas lull, the Edison Electric Institute disclosed.

Latest production of 2,843,962,000 kilowatt hours was .3 of 1 per cent more than 2,834,512,000 in the previous week and 10.6 per cent ahead of 2,572,177,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 8.6, Middle Atlantic 9.2, Central Industrial 14, West Central 9, Southern States 8.6, Rocky Mountain 7.3, Pacific Coast 7.4.

Pac. Fruit Express Plans Expansion

OMAHA (AP)—Pacific Fruit Express Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways, announced a $15,500,000 improvement program for 1941, including purchase of 1,000 new refrigerator cars and rebuilding and repair of more than 3,000 others.

Orders for new car construction at a cost of $4,500,000 have meen placed with the Pacific Car and Foundry Company of Renton, Wash., the company said. In the $11,000,000 maintenance program, 2,000 cars will get new bodies and air brakes while 1,000 others will get heavy repairs.

Efficient—Yes, but always friendly and accommodating.

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Defense Plan Seen Running Into 'Guns or Butter' Question

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It becomes more and more obvious that the defense program will sooner or later run into the well-known question of "guns or butter." So far, it has produced a substantial improvement in the nation's standard of living, and Washington evidently hopes that it can continue to do so for some time. The annual budget, submitted a fortnight ago, indicated an almost negligible shrinkage in non-defense outlays, something round 7 or 8 per cent which may in practice turn out to be no shrinkage at all, and widespread and successful demands are being made for wage increases throughout the defense program.

More than that, pay rolls, even without wage increases, have risen rapidly in recent months, and retail sales figures indicate the nation has vastly more money to spend and is actually spending it. The question is how far this improvement in living conditions can continue and when and whether the defense program will eventually bring it to an end. The question is already being discussed by such authorities as Dr. H. G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution who raised it at his speech before the investment bankers' annual convention at Hollywood, Florida, and since then has discussed it at more length in a recent brief Brookings pamphlet, and it was taken up recently here in New York City at a meeting this week of the local chapter of the American Statistical Society.

State of Preparedness

We started the present defense program from a condition of a state of comparative industrial slackness, whereas the preparedness program which briefly anticipated our entrance into the World War 24 years ago began while American industry was already working at near capacity under the stimulus of Allied war orders. Moreover the very anticipation itself of the defense program stimulated business last fall, particularly toward the accumulation of advance inventories against the day of priorities, and that in turn increased pay rolls and so stimulated retail business and consumer consumption.

So far, for the average worker and civilian, the defense program has been chiefly a means of increasing his employment and enabling him to pay off debts and increase his spending. That is indicated, for example, by the tremendous unseasonal demand for automobiles, so heavy that automobile manufacturers, stepping up their schedules over the year-end in anticipation that by the second quarter of this year auto production will be cut by worker and material shortage, have still failed to run up the automobile stocks to the intended level. Consumers have been taking the cars with unexpected enthusiasm, apparently making the very same calculations as are being made by the motor car builders.

When the German armament program began, along in 1933 and 1934, German peacetime economy benefited in the same way as ours has recently done, and for a few years the increased employment substantially improved the lot of the German workman. The big question now, however, is whether and how soon the armament program here, as in Germany and Britain, will begin to encroach on the civilian standard of living, make the "guns versus butter" question a very real one instead of an academic one, and put an end to the improvement in the actual living conditions of the ordinary man.

That condition would be reached when it became obviously necessary to curtail non-defense outlays for farm and city relief, when the need for more taxes became an obvious defense-program necessity instead of a mere corollary of the Administration's desire for redistribution of national income, and when in spite of further wage increases, the weekly pay check of the man in overalls began to lose its purchasing power, due either to higher taxes or to higher retail prices. These conditions, obviously, are nowhere near in sight.

National Income

The simplest way to figure whether the defense program can be squeezed out of our industrial plant without curtailing civilian consumption is to take the general dollar figures. We had a national income in 1937, the last pre-defense prosperity peak, of some $70,000,000,000, and in 1938 it dropped to round $63,000,000,000. But last year, as a result of the defense program's advance stimulus to business, the national income rose to an estimated $74,500,000,000, this year it is expected to reach $80,000,000,000, and in 1942 the general guess is that it might reach as high as $90,000,000,000.

Now the defense outlays are expected to total something round $20,000,000,000. Even that is to be spread over several years. Therefore, roughly speaking, in the three pro-defense years 1937-1939 we averaged a national income of about $68,000,000,000, and yet our industrial capacity can sustain a national income of round $90,000,000,000. Therefore it appears, off hand, that we could add a defense program of $20,000,000,000 a year—which is twice what the Administration budgeted for the fiscal year 1941-1942, and pile it on top of the national standard of living of 1937-1939. Or in other words if the defense program is to total only $10,000,000,000 a year, we could sustain the $80,000,000,000 national income of 1940 without shrinkage.

This guess, however, is extremely rough indeed. First, it assumes that industrial capacity will supply a national income of only $9,000,000,000. It's not certain that it can sustain that much now, and it's not certain but what it could sustain much more in the future as capacity is increased. The guess also assumes a rearmament program of $10,000,000,000 a year. It's not certain but what the emergency may be over long before we reach that total, or that the emergency may become even more acute and we may decide nationally on an all-out defense program that will cost, not $10,000,000,000, but everything that the nation can spare out of its present standard of living—which is quite a different story.

Some Cutting Down Seen

Actually, the thing is likely to work out in quite a different way, and it can be much more realistically seen if the dollar figures are abandoned. The nation will soon have to cut down on some things, while there is no likelihood of any shortage, no matter what happens, in other things. Moreover, the decisions now being made on whether to expand capacity in certain lines or to ration available supplies will have a good deal to do with the matter.

For instance, during the World War there had to be gasless Sundays, and there was a shortage of coal, railroad transportation, and even of food, so that Mr. Hoover's Food Administration had to set up a complicated control system for the country's grocery store. None of these shortages are likely to appear now. There is a remote—very remote—chance of a shortage of 100-octane aviation gasoline, but only an active war would drain the country's present oil fields beyond an economical rate of withdrawal.

The railroads have greatly speeded their services, which are now supplemented by the country's trucking system, so that no rationing of railroad deliveries or of coal is likely. And the government is still spending heavily to keep down farm crops, so there isn't likely to be any shortage of food—including butter.

Speaking especially of "guns versus butter" the phrase is particularly inappropriate to us, as it was particularly appropriate to the German system. The Germans had to buy their butter in Denmark with foreign exchange, which they had to divert to the purchase of strategic materials. In this country the dairy industry is overbuilt, high fluid milk prices are stimulating production and curbing consumption, and driving milk products into the butter market, and it would take years of readjustment before the country's defense plants absorbed so many men as to drain farmers away from dairy farms.

On the other hand it is practically certain that there will be shortages of some other things. They may appear, to the consumer, in the form of higher prices, or else in the form of direct rationing. Steel may be a case in point. Present capacity of round 85,000,000 tons is enough for the highest civilian takings in American history plus 20,000,000 tons a year to defense, but so greatly has defense stimulated consumption that 1941 ideas of steel use may come up against the blank wall of actual shortage in the form of inability to get civilian deliveries. This might affect, for instance, construction of plants for civilian consumption, also municipal and state construction programs for schools and highways. In the last war such programs were curtailed.

Industrial Outlook

The automobile industry also provides a case in point. By the end of this year it may be quite difficult to buy a new car, because motor manufacturers may have had to divert or let so many men go to defense industries that they can't turn out cars enough to meet the current stimulated consumer demand. They may, in fact, be unable to get sheet steel, or the alloys, non-ferrous metals, or electrical equipment, necessary to produce the 5,000,000-odd cars the public is now expected to ask for this year.

There may be a shortage of household electrical supplies, like refrigerators and radios, as the electrical equipment people are all taken up with dynamos and electrical plants for naval and merchant ships, tanks airplanes, etc. Typewriter plants may be converted into machine-gun factories, and so on.

Just how this will work out is still uncertain. Perhaps the shortages will appear as higher prices, perhaps as rationed supplies, perhaps as increased taxes taking bigger and bigger bites out of the income of the man in the street (as well as the man in the middle income brackets). We shall see.

Adams Express Co. Shows Deline in Asset Value

NEW YORK (AP)—Adams Express Company, the forwarding company which World War No. 1 helped convert into an investment concern, reported the net asset value of the common stock declined to $11.12 a share from $12.64 at the end of 1939.

This represented a sharp recovery, however, from $8.23 on June 30, soon after the German invasion of the Lowlands.

The common stock portfolio, as compared with a year ago, revealed additions to holdings of aviation, chemical, retail trade, drug, beverage, railway and oil shares. The automotive, sugar, advertising and public utility groups were reduced.

$282,000,000 Steel Budget For Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel companies plan to spend over $282,000,000 for new productive equipment this year to meet the expected expansion required for the nation's steel needs, according to data received by the American Iron and Steel Institute from 160 concerns representing over 95 per cent of the steelmaking capacity of the country. This is approximately $111,000,000 or 65 per cent more than the total actually spent in 1940 for facilities, and compares with a budget of $146,000,000 for expansion at the beginning of last year.

Actual expenditures last year were sharply increased to forestall any bottleneck in the various phases of steel production and no small part of the increase was due to the building of new electric furnaces not scheduled at the beginning of the year, the survey showed.

New Equipment

With the amount budgeted for 1941, the sum spent or authorized for new equipment since the beginning of 1935 will reach $1,380,000,000.

For the five years, from the beginning of 1935 to the end of 1940, steel ingot capacity was increased from approximately 78,000,000 net tons to approximately 83,000,000 net tons, and further increases will be effected this year with the sum provided for such enlargement. Productive capacity for pig iron, coke and finished steel is also being increased, the report stated.

The programs have been worked out mainly in the direction of greater integration of the various steps in the manufacture of iron, steel and finished products. All facilities will be additions to existing plants, as distinguished from creation of new steel plants. The purpose will be to eliminate risk of bottlenecks at any stage of productions.

New Rolling Mills

The extent of the construction program is shown by the fact that 15 companies are contemplating expenditures for new rolling mills; 29 companies for modernization or enlargement of existing rolling mills; 23 companies for new wire drawing facilities; 22 companies for new cold finishing equipment; 40 companies for new heat treating equipment.

Fourteen companies, the report states, plan to install new blast furnace equipment and several other companies propose to build new blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces for steel and new coke ovens. Twelve companies have budgeted expenditures for new electric furnaces to increase the output of unfinished steel.

Henderson States Lumber High; May Urge Fixed Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—In blunt language, Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson told lumber industry reperesentatives that unless prices were lowered, he would ask President Roosevelt to fix prices and exercise his power under the selective service act to "draft" lumber.

A spirited defense was entered by a representative of the industry, who blamed government purchasing methods, among other factors, and said prices were on the down-grade.

Speaking at a meeting of the lumber products defense committee, Mr. Henderson said:

"If the whole price level had acted like that of the lumber industry, this country would be in a state of paralysis."

The Government wants from the lumber industry, he said, a full supply, deliveries on time and fair prices.

"I'm going to recommend to the President," he continued, "that we do what it takes to get it.

"We can get lumber. The Government can get all it wants by fixing a price and having the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy forbid any payment of higher prices. We can then use the Selective Service Act to draft lumber the same as we are drafting men.

"As far as I'm concerned I'm going to make that recommendation unless the situation improves."

Auto Production Holds to High Level

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive news in a routine survey of passenger car and truck production said that factory output this week would total 120,233 units, compared with 120,356 last week and 103,219 this week a year ago.

The trade paper placed General Motors Production for the week at 49,310 vehicles, compared with 49,739 last week; Chrysler assemblies at 28,025, compared with 27,600, and Ford output at 26,710, compared with 26,650 a week ago.

Most of the other car manufacturers, the survey said, continued to operate on a five-day production schedule, "although there was an indication that a slight downward trend might be noticed within a short time."

Defense Bids Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that it received $303,957,000 worth of applications for an issue of $100,000,000 in 91-day national defense Treasury bills offered on Jan. 17. The bids were opened at Federal Reserve Bank yesterday.

RFC Makes Large Purchases of Tin, Rubber and Copper

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said that the RFC and its subsidiaries had purchased 97,000 tons of rubber, 100,000 tons of copper and 40,000 tons of tin.

Reporters asked Mr. Jones to comment on proposals that the RFC buy metals and other important war materials from Latin American countries to prevent the Axis powers from acquiring them. He replied: "That a matter of policy. I don't make the policy."

Refrigerator Industry to Supply Coolers for Military Cantonments

CHICAGO (AP)—The Nation's mechanical refrigeration industry has plunged into the gigantic job of keeping food fresh for Uncle Sam's soldiers, a task which also will bring the industry millions of dollars worth of business.

M. W. Knight, Chairman of the All Industry Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Exhibition, said here, "Construction of large produce coolers for military cantonments is assuring millions of dollars worth of business for the industry and is also assuring our soldiers a diet of fresh meat, vegetables, fruits, and dairy products. Orders have been placed in 57 military cantonments for cooler units each capable of handling food for 18,000 men."

Other trade experts at the exposition which opened Jan. 13 predicted 1941 would be the industry's biggest year and that production would reach 600,000 condensing units compared with 1940's record of 500,000.

Sharp Increase In Machine Tool Output Seen in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Machine tool production in 1941 may expand to the record value of $700,000,000, the American Machinist said.

December output surpassed all previous months and totals were expected to mount month by month. Maximum annual production heretofore reached by the industry was figured at $500,000,000, the trade magazine said.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these securities is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State. These issues, though registered, are not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

Shell Union Oil Corporation

$15,000,000 Twenty Year 2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated January 15, 1941 — *Due January 15, 1961*

Semi-annual sinking fund payments of $210,000 July 15, 1941-January 15, 1953, and $622,500 July 15, 1953-July 15, 1960, to be applied to the purchase or redemption of Debentures at not exceeding 100% and accrued interest; calculated, with payment of $622,500 on January 15, 1961, to retire the entire issue of Debentures.

$10,000,000 Serial Notes

Dated January 15, 1941 — *Due $833,000 each January 15, 1942 to 1952, inclusive, $837,000 due January 15, 1953*

The several maturities of Serial Notes bear interest as follows:

1942.. .375%	1945.. 1.25%	1948.. 1.875%	1951.. 2.25%
1943.. .75	1946.. 1.50	1949.. 2.00	1952.. 2.375
1944.. 1.00	1947.. 1.75	1950.. 2.125	1953.. 2.50

Interest on Debentures and Serial Notes payable January 15 and July 15 in New York City.

Legal investments, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for savings banks in New Jersey.

Debentures redeemable at the Company's option, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date, but only in amounts of not less than $3,000,000, on 30 days' notice with accrued interest as follows: On or before January 15, 1943, at 102½%; thereafter, on or before January 15, 1947, at 102%; thereafter, on or before January 15, 1951, at 101½%; thereafter, on or before January 15, 1955, at 101%; thereafter, on or before January 15, 1959, at 100½%; and thereafter, at 100%.

Serial Notes redeemable at the Company's option at any time (but not less than all of any maturity) on 30 days' notice, at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest plus a premium of 1/10% of the principal amount for each six months' period or fraction thereof from the date fixed for redemption to the interest payment date next preceding the date of maturity.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Company, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these securities.

THE COMPANY *The Company, incorporated in Delaware on February 8, 1922, is primarily a holding company. Its subsidiaries are engaged in the oil industry, principally within the United States. Subsidiaries own oil and gas producing properties, pipe lines, refineries and marketing facilities. Over 64.35% of the Company's common (voting) stock is owned by The Batavian Petroleum Company, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies*, which in turn is owned by Royal Dutch Company for the Working of Petroleum Wells in the Netherlands Indies, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies* (60%) and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, London, England (40%). In accordance with Executive Order No. 8389 promulgated by the President of the United States on April 10, 1940 and related regulations, revocable licenses and renewals thereof have been issued from time to time by the Treasury Department in connection with the Company's business, those in effect for the current quarter expiring March 31, 1941. The Company has obtained a similar license for the issuance and sale of the Debentures and Notes, a copy thereof being filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement. Payments of interest upon and principal of the Debentures and Notes, and of sinking fund instalments for the Debentures, will require licenses from the Treasury Department from time to time.*

**Domiciles transferred from The Hague, The Netherlands, on May 10, 1940, as stated in the Offering Prospectus.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of September 30, 1940
Fifteen Year 2½% Debentures, due July 1, 1954 (authorized $85,000,000)	$ 85,000,000
5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of a par value of $100 a share (authorized 340,962 shares; held in treasury 2,887 shares; outstanding 338,075 shares)*	33,807,500
Common Stock of a par value of $15 a share (authorized 20,000,000 shares; outstanding 13,070,625 shares)	196,059,375

**Conversion privileges expired July 1, 1935.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The Company intends to apply the net proceeds from the sale of the Debentures and Notes (estimated to amount to $24,184,435, exclusive of accrued interest, and after deducting estimated expenses in the amount of $128,065 and underwriting discounts or commissions) toward retirement by redemption or purchase of the presently outstanding shares of the Company's 340,962 authorized shares of 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, redeemable at $105 per share plus accumulated dividends. Funds required at $105 per share in respect of the 331,225 shares outstanding at December 31, 1940 amount to $34,778,625. The remainder of funds required will be obtained from the Company's treasury.*

EARNINGS *The following tabulation relating to the consolidated income of the Company and its subsidiaries should be read in conjunction with the summary of consolidated income and related notes in the Offering Prospectus.*

Year Ended December 31	Sales	Depletion and Depreciation*	Income from Operations	Income before Interest	Interest and Amortization Charges	Net Income
1935	$202,169,218	$33,847,986	$ 7,145,917	$ 9,385,202	$2,572,367	$ 6,812,835
1936	231,698,034	34,297,795	19,857,988	22,086,745	2,431,885	19,654,860
1937	260,307,699	37,518,393	22,313,243	22,949,539	2,280,659	20,668,880
1938	252,831,764	40,147,413	14,335,517	13,979,993	2,661,570	11,318,423
1939	248,402,482	41,521,633	13,079,922	14,615,176	2,809,464	11,805,712

**Includes intangible development expenditures, amortization and abandonments. It has been the practice of the Company and its subsidiaries, since its inception, to charge to income in the year of expenditure an amount equal to intangible development expenditures.*

Earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries consolidated for the nine months ended September 30, 1940, unaudited and subject to adjustment, indicated Net Income of $12,615,195 as compared with $6,710,658 for the corresponding period in 1939.

DEBENTURES AND NOTES *The Twenty Year 2¾% Debentures and the Serial Notes will be unsecured and will be issued under an Indenture to be dated January 15, 1941. No additional Debentures or Notes may be issued under the Indenture. Other indebtedness may be incurred by the Company or any subsidiary. With certain exceptions and limitations stated in the Offering Prospectus, the provisions of the Indenture and the rights of the holders of Debentures and Notes, may be modified by vote of holders of 66⅔% of outstanding Debentures and Notes.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase from the Company these Debentures for a total of $14,400,000, and these Serial Notes for a total of $9,912,500, plus accrued interest in each case. The Debentures are to be offered to the public at 97½% or a total of $14,625,000 and the Notes at 100% or a total of $10,000,000, plus accrued interest in each case. The underwriting discounts are 1½% for Debentures and ⅞% for Notes, or a total of $312,500. Payment for and delivery of the Debentures and Notes are to be made on or after January 29, 1941, but not later than February 3, 1941.*

PRICES

Twenty Year 2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures 97½% and Accrued Interest

Serial Notes (All Maturities) 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase the Debentures and Serial Notes when, as and if issued and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. Legal matters will be passed upon for the Company by Messrs. Wickes, Neilson & Riddell. It is expected that delivery of Debentures and Notes in temporary form exchangeable for definitive Debentures and Notes when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated on or about January 29, 1941, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICES OF THESE DEBENTURES AND NOTES. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICES OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — *SMITH, BARNEY & CO.*

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated — *THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION*

BLYTH & CO., INC. — *LEHMAN BROTHERS*

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — *HAYDEN, STONE & CO.*

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — *DOMINICK & DOMINICK*

DREXEL & CO.

Dated January 24, 1941

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Orders Probe Of N. Y. Curb

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered a general investigation of the rules of the New York Curb Exchange as they relate to the suspension, expulsion and disciplining of members.

A hearing was ordered for Feb. 10 at the headquarters here.

The investigation was based on a report by the commission staff which the SEC said tended to show that the committee on business conduct had failed to file charges before the governors of the exchange against "any of the members who it found had violated the rules" of the exchange in connection with the alleged splitting of commissions with Jerome Chester Cuppia.

Mr. Cuppia was a member of the exchange who, the SEC said, since has left the United States and taken up residence in South America.

The order said that the curb's committee on business conduct reported to the board of governors after an investigation that it found commissions had been split and that the committee was "unanimous in feeling that the offenses disclosed justified the imposition of severe penalties."

Engineering Awards Soar in Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $156,174,000, almost five times as great as the same week last year and 75 per cent higher than the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

Defense building awards accounted for the sharpness of the increase. Federal contracts alone exceeded $100,000,000.

Private contracts were down somewhat from the previous week, but were about three and one-half times the volume for the same week of 1940. Public awards were more than double the previous week and five times as great as a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk.	Prev. week	Year ago
Private	$33,120,000	$38,781,000	$9,142,000
State and municipal	20,645,000	23,878,000	18,151,000
Federal	102,409,000	26,515,000	5,385,000
Total	156,174,000	89,174,000	32,678,000

Luzerne County Gas Bonds Offered by Underwriters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $7,500,000 Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corp 3¼ per cent first mortgage bonds is being offered by an underwriting group headed by Drexel & Co., Stroud & Co., and Bioren & Co. The bonds, which are due Jan. 1, 1966, are priced at 104¾ and accrued interest.

Other members of the underwriting group are: Biddle, Whelen & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Elkins, Morris & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Janney & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mellon Securities Corporation, Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and Yarnall & Co.

Int'l Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced its operating subsidiaries in 10 foreign countries during 1940 showed a net gain of 92,013 telephones. Total telephones in service at the end of the year numbered 1,214,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2⅜s '47-45	109.2	108.28	109.2
1 4¼s '52-47	120.27	120.27	120.27
7 2½s '52-50	107.2	107	107.2
4 2½s '54-51	109	108.29	109
5 3s '55-51	112.1	112	112

New York City Bonds

33 3s '80		101⅜	101⅜ 101⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Abitibi P&P5s'53	47⅝	47½	47½
4 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82¾	82⅝	82¾
20 Alleghany cv 5s '44	97	96⅝	97
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61½	61¼	61¼
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅝	106½	106½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	57½	57½	57½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Ah T&T 3½s '43		103⅞	103 25-32 103 25-32
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	105	105
8 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105½	105¾
18 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109½	109½
7 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Atl&Chn AL 4½s 44	99¾	99¼	99¼
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77½	77⅜	77½
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	74	73¾	73¾
12 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65	65
10 A C Line 5s 45	82	82	82
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	36¼	36¼
1 Austin & NW 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	73	73	73
73 B&O 95 st A	43½	42¾	43½
58 B&O 95 st C	48¼	47¾	48¼
63 B&O 2000 st D	43	42⅜	43
42 B&O 96 st F	43	42⅜	43
71 B&O cv 60 st	17¾	17¼	17¾
2 B&O 4s 48	73	73	73
15 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	60¾	60⅛	60¾
8 B&O 5s 55	56½	56	56½
11 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112⅝	112½	112⅝
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
43 Boston&Me 4½s'70	24⅞	24¾	24¾
10 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
3 Buf R&P 5s '57	47¾	46¾	46¾
13 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
4 Bush Term 5s 55	45½	45	45
3 Bush Term 4s 52	74	74	74
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	95	95	95
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Pac 5s 54	73½	73½	73½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Can Gov Cem 4s 58	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
26 Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93	92¾	92¾
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅞	52¾	52¾
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅜	72¼	72¼
9 Certain-id 5½s 48	90	89¾	90
6 C&O 3½s 96D	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 C&O cfg 3½s 96E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Ch&Alton 3s 49	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85½	85½	85½
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	78	77	78
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	84¾	85½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 89	89	89	89
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
12 Ch&E Ill 5s 51	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
43 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32⅞	32½	32⅞
27 Chi Ind & L 5s	21	21	21
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Chi I&L 4s 47	20	19¾	20
6 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6	6	6
146 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1½	1¾	1½
11 CMSP 4¾s 89F	35	34¾	35
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34½	34¼	34½
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34½	34	34½
2 CM&SP 3½s 89B	34¾	34½	34½
12 Chi&NW 6½s 36	23¾	23¾	23¾
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2	1⅞	1⅞
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037V	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Chi & NW 5s '87	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
11 Chi & NW 3½s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Chi Ry 5s '27	45	45	45
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 CRI & P 4s '88	16⅜	16	16
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	107	107	107
24 Sh & W Ind 4½s'62	94	93½	94
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
30 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60¼	60	60¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s '80 StL	77½	77½	77½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108	107¾	108
15 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	81	80	81
3 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	89¼	89	89
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79¼	78¾	79¼
17 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	72½	72¼	72¼
10 Col F & I 5s '70	85½	84½	85½
28 Col & So 4½s '80	15¼	14⅞	15¼
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	105½	105½	105½
9 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104½	104½
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4 ComlMack inc '69ww	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	116	115¾	116
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106¼	106	106
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	78	78	78
12 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	110	110	110
18 Continta Oil 2¾s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	18	18	18
10 Dayton P&L 3½s '70	107	107	107
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	53⅝	52¾	53
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	107½	107½	107½
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105½	105½	105½
8 D & R G 4s '36	8¾	8⅝	8¾
3 D & R G West 5s '55	1¾	1¾	1¾
9 D & R G W 5s '55	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3 D&R G W 5s '55Asd	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5 D & R G W 5s '78	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Elgin Jol & E 3¼s '70	105	105	105
25 Erie rfg 5s '67	18⅝	18⅝	18½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
40 Erie gen lien 4s 5¼96	45	44⅝	45
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
5 Erie cv 4s '53B	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
28 Erie & Jer 6s '55	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
9 Fireston T&R 3½s '48	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73½	73½	73½
1 Fla E Cst 5s-74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107½	107¼	107½
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	95	95	95
9 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99¾	99½	99¾

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 Gulf M&N 5s 50	85½	84⅞	85½
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	65¾	65⅞	65⅞
39 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	38⅝	38⅛	38¾
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84½	84½	84½
2 Houst'nOilTex4½s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30	29¾	29¾
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11⅞	12
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	45⅞	46¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	44⅞	45
44 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅞	45¾	46
48 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	44¼	44½
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	52½	53
43 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48	48½
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	44¾	45
18 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	18	17¾	18
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	107	107	107
15 Interlake Iron cv 4s	100	100	100
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s	50½	50½	50½
41 Int T&T 4½s 52	39⅞	39¼	39¼
51 Int T&T 5s 55	41⅝	41	41
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	35½	35½	35½
2 Keith (B F) 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	104½	104½	104½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	63	63	63
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	93½	93½	93½
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	33	33	33
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	40	40	40
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	40	40	40
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	22	22	22
20 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25¼	24¾	25¼
25 Leh Val 2003 st	23⅜	23	23½
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	122½	122½	122½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97	97	97
2 Loews 3½s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99¼	99	99¼
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105½	105½	105½
18 Lou & N 4½s 2003	100	96	100
9 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90	90
3 L&N Atl Knox&C 4s55	110	110	110
25 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	51	51
14 Marion St Shov 6s '47	95½	94	95½
23 Marion StShov 6s '47st	95¾	94	95¾
15 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	105½	105½	105½
5 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	105	105	105
6 MetWSideNL 4½s'58	6	6	6
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
10 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	10¼	10¼	10¼
45 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10¼	10	10
56 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16⅜	15⅝	15¾
12 M-K-Tex 4½s '67	4¼	4	4
36 M-K-T 4½s '78	15	14⅛	14⅜
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29⅜	29¼	29¼
13 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	14	14
9 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	20⅜	20⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 CG	21	21	21
15 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20¾	20¼	20¼
3 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	56	56	56
3 MonWPaPSPC 4½s '60	111½	111½	111½
12 MonWPa Pub Svc 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Mor & Essex 3s '55	39¼	39¼	39¼
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¾	35	35
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
8 NashCha&StL 4s '78	71	71	71
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	104	104
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Nat Steel 3½s '48	124	124	124
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	51½	51½	51½
11 NEngT&T 5s 52	129½	129	129
6 NOrlTerm 4s 53	72½	72	72
9 NOTexP&M 5½s 54	40	39¾	39¾
10 NOTex&M 5½s 54ct	37¼	37¼	37¼
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68⅛	68¼	68½
85 NYC 4½s 2013A	62¾	62½	62¼
3 NYC cn 4s 98	67	67	67¼
23 NYC 4s 2013	63¾	63¼	63¼
3 NYC cv 3¾s 52	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 NYC&HR 4s 42	100¾	100¼	100¼
10 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	70	70	70
1 NYC Sh 3½s 98 reg	64	64	64
15 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67	67	67¼
38 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	74¾	74¼	74½
50 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	62¼	61⅝	62
12 NYCh&StL 4s 46	92	91¾	91¾
4 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	93¾	93½	93½
10 NY Connect 3½s 65	99⅜	99¼	99¼
10 NYDock cv 5s 47	65½	65	65
2 NYDockCo 4s 51	60⅛	60	60
10 NY Lack&W 73A	52	51½	51½
30 NYNH&H 6s 48	23⅝	23½	23½
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22½	22¼	22½
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	20¾	20¾	20¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	19½	19½	19½
1 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 NYProv&Bos 4s 42	99	99	99
2 NYS&W gen 5s 40	12½	12½	12½
1 NYS&W rfg 5s 37	35	35	35
8 NYW&Bos4½s 46	6½	6½	6½
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	81	81	81
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41 ct	82	81	82
19 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14	13¼	14
26 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
20 Norf Sou 5s'61 rgn ct	14	13¾	14
3 Nor Am Co 4s '39	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
7 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107	107	107
6 Nor Am Co 3¼s'49	105¾	105½	105¾
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69½	68⅝	68⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 6047C	61	61	61
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61½	61	61
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58	57⅜	57⅜
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	80	79¾	79¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¼	46½	46¾
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108¼	108¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107⅜	107⅜
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109½	109½	109½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	88¼	88	88
5 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	111	110¾	111
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111½	111½	111½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Pen Co 4s '63	107	106½	107
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	109	109	109
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108¼	108	108
50 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¾	94½	95
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	104⅛	104	104
2 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
4 Pen RR 3¼s'52	90¾	90¼	90¼
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s'60	53½	53	53½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	6½	6½	6½
6 Pere Marq 5s'56	80	80	80
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Phili Bal W 4½s '77 C	114¾	114¾	114¾
10 Phil Bal&W 4½s'81 D	108¼	108	108
6 Phila Co 5s'67	106¾	106¾	106¾
32 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	18¼	18	18¼
9 Phillips Pet 3s'41		102 -32	102 1-32 102 1-32
5 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
6 PCC & St L 4½s'77	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	61	61	61
2 PittsWVa 4½s '60C	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
18 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	83⅝	93½	93½
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
24 Readg 4½s '97 A	83	82⅝	83

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	69⅝	69½	69⅝
13 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	104⅜	104¼	104¼
9 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
28 Republic Steel 4½s '56	106¼	105⅞	106¼
28 Republic Steel 4½s '56	106⅛	105⅞	106¼
1 Revere Cop&B 3¼s '60	100	100	100
5 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	8½	8½	8½
5 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	91½	91½	91½
2 StLPac&SanRy&G 5s	68	68	68
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
25 St L S F 4½s '78	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
12 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11	11	11
5 St L SW 5s '52	20½	20¼	20¼
9 St L SW 1st 4s '89	73	73	73
5 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
18 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	5½	5⅝
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
2 Sea A L aj 5s '49	¾	¾	¾
14 Sea A L 4s '50 st	10¼	10	10¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3½	3½	3½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
90 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅛	97¾	97¾
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	106	106	106
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107	107	107
65 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48⅞	48¼	48⅛
104 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48⅜	48	48⅜
100 So Pac 4½s 69	48¾	48⅛	48⅛
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62¼	62¼
21 So Pac cit 4s 49	47½	46⅞	47¼
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	58¼	57½	57½
124 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅜	50½	51⅛
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	79¼	79	79
2 South Ry 4½s 56	85¼	85¼	85¼
9 South Ry gen 6s 56	80¼	80¼	80¼
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅞	92⅜	92½
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅜	62	62¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅜	105	105⅜
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107⅞	107½	107⅞
6 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	103½	103½	103½
11 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	109⅛	109¼	109¼
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113⅝	113¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
6 Un Pac 3½s 71	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	74½	74½	74½
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 US Steel 2.50s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 US Steel 2.80s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	105	104¾	104¾
18 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16	16	16
15 Wabash 5s 76B	9	9	9
48 Wabash 4½s 78C	9	9	9
2 Walwrth 6s 55	94½	94½	94½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
4 Warner Bros 6s 48	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
15 Warren Bros 6s 41	56¼	55¾	56¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	55	55	55
8 WestSh4s2361 reg	50	50	50
2 WestVaP&Pap 3s 54	102	102	102
31 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103¾	103½	103¾
15 Westn Md 4s 52	95⅝	95¼	95½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	19¼	18¾	19⅛
29 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	19¼	18¾	19⅛
5 West Un 5s 51	80	79⅞	80
7 West Un 5s 60	80	79¾	80
5 West Un 4½s 50	78	77⅞	78
10 Wh&LE 4s 49	105	104¾	104¾
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Wis Cen 4s 49	30¾	30¼	30¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	29	29	29
5 WisCen4s S&D 36	8	8	8
7 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
29 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102⅝	102¼	102½
18 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	102¾	103

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s'47	23½	23½	23½	
2 Antioquia 7s'45 D	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
26 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	63⅛	62½	62½	
6 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	63	62½	62½	
6 Argentine 4½s'48	80	79½	80	
2 Argentine 4½s'71	67½	67½	67½	
1 Australia 5s'55	60¼	60¼	60¼	
1 Australia 4½s'56	52½	52½	52½	
1 Belgium 6s'55	51¼	51¼	51¼	
2 Brazil 8s'41	18¼	18¼	18¼	
1 Brazil 6½s'26-57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	17½	17½	17½	
6 Buen A 4½s'71	48¾	48¼	48¼	
3 Buen A 6s Apr '76	67¼	67¼	67¼	
4 Canada 5s'52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
3 Canada 4s'60	91	91	91	
1 Canada 3¼s'61	81½	81½	81½	
1 Canada 5s'36	79¼	79¼	79¼	
10 Canada 2¼s'44	93⅜	93

C. I. O. Groups Split Over Lend-Lease Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The lend-lease bill is driving a wedge deep into relations between Right and Left Wing elements in the local Congress of Industrial Organizations, it was learned today.

Conservative forces within unions affiliated with the C. I. O. in this territory, including most of those that supported President Roosevelt for a third term last November, are lined up behind the Administration in favor of the lend-lease plan. On the other side of the question stand anti-Roosevelt and pro-Lewis Left Wingers.

In a statement Jan. 23, 24 union leaders came out in favor of the measure, while the Greater New York Industrial Union Council adopted a resolution calling for its defeat.

Supporters of the measure with but one exception are officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Textile Workers Union, and United Retail and Wholesale Employees, in which the influence of Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, is strong. This group, in a telegram to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees, urged passage of the lend-lease bill.

"Please do not heed the voices of isolationists and appeasers whose spiritual brothers are responsible for the fate of France, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and Belgium," the telegram read. "We urge you to carry out swiftly the mandate of the people who expressed their inexorable will last November when they elected President Roosevelt for a third term.

"So long as the front is confined to the shores of the English Channel we can hope to keep war away from the shores of the Hudson. Our sense of safety and our duty to mankind should impel us to give every assistance possible to those who fight for democracy and freedom, for the very foundation of civilization."

The Industrial Council asserted that the bill would engender a "blackout" of civil liberties and suppression of organized labor and other free American institutions.

Saul Mills, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, of which Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, is head, said the Council's action was taken by unanimous vote of the representatives of 200 locals and joint councils affiliated with it. These unions comprise "an overwhelming majority of the total C. I. O. membership in the metropolitan district," Mr. Mills added.

Party Squabble Delays Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

change between Mr. Fish and Chairman Bloom (D) of New York. The latter declared that if Mr. Fish were not prepared to go ahead with his "minority witnesses," the Committee should go into executive session.

Show Party Tensing

By a straight party vote 11 Democrats to eight Republicans this motion was approved. Democrats then moved to another room where they drew up a formal statement, while the Republicans held a rump session in the original hearing room. The Democratic statement explained that they had "unanimously" invited the three military officials. It added:

"In deference to the expressed wishes of the distinguished officials, they have been assured that their testimony will be heard by the committee in executive session."

Mr. Fish ineffectually attempted to overrule this plan of the majority but was overridden 13 to 10. The time-consuming incident seemed chiefly important only as indicating a hardening of Party lines in Congress and an increasing partisan bitterness over the lend-lease bill.

Bloom Fights Back

As Mr. Fish was finally overruled a bitter altercation ensued with Chairman Bloom, in the presence of 200 spectators.

"This is the most outrageous gag I've seen since I've been in Congress," cried Mr. Fish. "I assume the higher-ups objected to their (the military experts) testifying."

Mr. Bloom declared Mr. Fish was "not telling the truth."

All this time William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State in the Hoover administration and member of the America First Committee, was waiting impatiently to testify. He was scheduled to follow the military experts along with representatives of a score of peace societies as the final witnesses on the opposition side. The Administration plans to put William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to to France in rebuttal testimony.

When Mr. Castle finally took the stand he charged the "real purpose of the bill seems to be to create a dictatorship."

Expressing sympathy and support for Britain he attacked the bill for its powers delegated to the President and said that "the country is neither ready nor willing to give up its republican form of government."

His statement continued:

Also British Aid a Cloak

"In this case, aid to Britain is the cloak, even though such aid does not in any way necessitate the grant of unlimited power to the President. To take, then, the ostensible purpose of the bill, it may be said that if we honestly want to aid Britain without involvement in the war and as speedily as possible, we can do so only by enlarging with all speed our facilities for production, by permitting the British to purchase all such output of our factories as our technical military and naval authorities certify is not necessary for national defense. By technical authorities, I mean, of course, the ranking officers of the Army and the Navy, who know what is necessary as others cannot possibly know it.

"Some laymen refuse to admit that, whatever happens in the war, we are in no immediate danger of invasion, but our military and naval authorities know it to be true. Beyond this, Congress can, if it wishes, lend or give money to Britain when it has reason to believe that British financial resources are at an end. Congress, furthermore, would keep a stern check on the amounts so given, or, if loaned, on the security therefor.

"But, in any case, let us be sure that purchases are solely in the hands of the British, not of the President of the United States. If he were responsible for what should be sent, we should become inevitably an integral part of the war and the President would become the arbiter of Britain's fate."

Johnson Says U. S. First

Testifying late yesterday, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson argued that the United States could not tie its defenses up with any other nation without also attaching itself to an international policy over which it had no control. He said he would confine aid to Britain to that which would react to the advantage and security of the United States. He declared himself against "humanitarian lollypopping" all over the world.

"If we are not very careful we're going to be in this war in 30 to 90 days, on the north coast of Africa or on the west coast," he said.

Dr. Brooks Emeny, head of the Foreign Affairs Council of Cleveland attacked "economic warfare" against totalitarian powers. He said efforts to prevent Germany from buying from the Argentine were useless "unless we were prepared to take Latin America on the WPA."

Lindbergh Blames U. S.

In final testimony Colonel Lindbergh blamed the United States for giving "moral encouragement" to Britain and France to go to war, arguing that this helped cause the conflict. When it was pointed out that the Neutrality Act had not been repealed till after the war started he asserted Britain had expected it. Forecasting a "stalemate," he urged that "everyone become open-minded to proposals for peace."

"I don't believe a just peace could be worked out according to our standards," he said, "but it would be better than the alternative of continued war."

Poll Says More Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

growth of opinion ready to aid Britain at whatever risk.

In May, 1940, only 36 per cent of the people were prepared to aid Britain at any risk and 64 per cent were determined to stay out of war under all considerations.

In January, 1941—this month, 68 per cent of the people are prepared to aid Britain at the risk of war and only 32 per cent want to stay out at all costs.

An Impressive Witness

It is recognized by everyone in Washington that Colonel Lindbergh made an impressive witness in opposition to the Lend-Lease bill. There is most assuredly no questioning of his sincerity and his patriotism. But there is a complete questioning of the accuracy of his information and the soundness of his assumptions.

The main points to which exception is taken by the supporters of all-out aid to Britain is Colonel Lindbergh's conclusions that the British simply can't win, that the Nazis are invincible, and his contention that one side is as bad as the other, that he honestly wouldn't like to see either side win.

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent and magazine writer, who was in France throughout the German assault and who has been in England for months under Nazi bombing, has lately returned to America with the verdict, based on his first-hand experience that "England will win."

"England not only can take it, she will keep right on taking it," Mr. Reynolds declared in a lecture in Constitution Hall here last night.

Nothing Will Crush Them

"They have the will to take it and nothing will crush them. She has enough of the things she needs now and I don't think the Germans will be able to keep her from getting supplies from America.

"England will win. But she can't win without help."

In line with Mr. Reynolds' confidence that Britain can and will win and in disagreement with Colonel Lindbergh on this crucial point, high ranking naval and army experts have given it as their verdict that American assistance to Britain, if speedy and substantial, can be decisive. They're for it.

Supporters of the lend-lease bill are quite ready to leave it to the American people to pass judgment, without any argument on their part, as to whether there is no choice to be made between a Nazi victory and a British victory.

When the Senate Foreign Relations Committee begins its hearings on the bill next week it will have before it two substitutions the purpose behind each of which is to restrict the amount of aid to Britain and to restrict the latitude of authority and action with which the President can mobilize that aid.

Mr. Taft's Viewpoint

In explanation of his counter proposal that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be empowered to lend $1,000,000,000 to Britain, $500,000,000 to Canada and $50,000,000 to Greece whenever the President and the Federal Loan Administrator finds that these countries had no dollars available for war purchases, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said:

"This substitute is designed to give aid to England instead of aid to the President. It will give it quicker and with much less dissension and discord. If it proves inadequate, Congress can always increase it."

Behind the proposal of Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado that the United States turn over $2,000,000,000 of armaments to Britain on condition that Britain make full reports to America on the effectiveness of these weapons under fire is the Senator's view that this method would command more unified support than the lend-lease bill and provide a needed test of United States war equipment.

"Considering our vast defense program, certainly $2,000,000,000 is a reasonable price to pay for so vital a test, and that amount, added to British orders already placed here, will doubtbelss cover every weapon which we will be able to transfer to Britain in the immediate future. Later on Congress can decide whether subsidies appear advisable."

Working 'Ladies' on Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

A national showing of Silver Wyandottes held recently in connection with the forty-sixth Annual Show of the Tacoma Poultry Association attracted less attention from the public than it deserved. No convention delegates ever came to the West in more sumptuous dress or carried themselves with more pomp. Their ensemble consisted of silver lace, soft as foam, over black satin, worn with brilliant red costume jewelry. "Silvers" had come from as far away as Iowa.

There are, according to literature on hens, several varieties of Wyandottes, including silver penciled, silver laced, gold laced, Columbia, partridge, black, buff, and white.

Winter poultry shows, it was explained in the office of the Tacoma Show, provide such an effective means of advertising that it pays dealers to ship stock great distances. Birds are shipped from fair to fair and the more blue ribbons they get the better. Through these shows, breeders become known and find markets, some as distant as Honolulu, for their breeding stock, hatching eggs, baby chicks, or whatever is their specialty.

Sussex to Tacoma

Each year one described as "a little lady from Butte" sends Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex to Tacoma. From Butte, Montana, to Sussex, England, seems a far cry but hens are like that—historic and international.

Styles change in hens. While "this is mostly a red country" referring to the Pacific Northwest's predilection for Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks are coming back and so are Jersey Black Giants, and for three years now the New Hampshire has been a favorite.

"If you want just eggs, the Leghorn's the hen," experts say. It is the chief commercial hen used by the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. One commentator disclosed that the New York market where many "co-op" eggs go, prefers a pure white-shelled egg with pale yolk but "give Boston a brown-shelled egg every time!"

Various Types

"What you want from a hen determines the kind you raise." Some make good fryers while others are not good until they are in the roaster class. Anconas are a grand, old type, something like the Leghorn, and the light Brahmas, a favorite table fowl in England, looks, when roasted, like the hens in ovens of advertised stoves in store windows.

A woman poultry breeder explained that the hens on exhibition were far from being "ladies of leisure" and most of them were backed by good egg records. She said: "My hens have got to lay. I figure that's what hens are for. If they're pretty—that's extra."

Kate Archibald

N. Y. Congressman Jolts Constituents

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—William Townsend Pheiffer, the Republican who came from Amarillo, Texas, in February, 1939, and was elected to Congress from New York City's 16th district last November, is keeping his promise to "keep a finger on the pulse of the people."

He sent out 12,000 letters asking his constituents for their views on the President's "lend-lease" bill. He footed the letter bill himself.

Some of the constituents were so startled at being consulted they sent him small sums of money to help defray the cost of the letters. Mr. Pheiffer said the response was "overwhelming," and that the majority sentiment could be summed up in the slogan, "give aid to Great Britain within the framework of the Constitution."

Wittenberg Gets Gift to Further Christian Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — Wittenberg College has received $175,000 from John M. Sarver, an insurance executive.

Announcement was made before approximately 400 pastors and lay delegates of the Synod of Ohio and the Michigan Synod, both bodies of the United Lutheran Church, concluding a two-day meeting to discuss the future of Wittenberg College.

Both groups had earlier agreed to help in a campaign for $1,200,000 to lift certain indebtedness of the College and to add to the endowment.

The donor of the $175,000, which is one of the most generous gifts in the history of Lutheran higher education, for 19 years has been President of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, for past nine years Chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, and a member of the Board of Directors of Wittenberg College for a number of terms.

The donor, a native of Canton, and early in life a teacher in public schools, and superintendent, wrote to President R. E. Tulloss of Wittenberg:

"As I attempt to estimate the total national and world situation today, when it appears that the very foundations of civilization are being threatened, it is increasingly my conviction that if the economic and social order which we have inherited from our fathers is to be preserved, the forces of Christian education, such as are represented in Wittenberg College, must play an influential part."

Army Is Nearing Mechanized Goal

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Army is being mechanized so rapidly that by the end of the present fiscal year (June 30) it will have available about 190,000 motor vehicles, nearly 17 times as many as a year ago, Brig. Gen. J. E. Barzynski reported.

The goal set by the War Department is 250,000 vehicles to equip a field army of 1,400,000 men, "with a modest amount of equipment in reserve," and this will be achieved by late summer or early fall of 1941, General Barzynski told the National Automobile Dealers Association.

By contrast, said the Chief of Motor Transportation of the Army's Quartermaster Corps, in April 1937 the Army owned a few more than 3,000 trucks and 437 automobiles.

Pointing out that in the German conquest of France and the Low Countries, all German supplies were carried by motor, with, repair or railroads not even being attempted during the early days of the conflict, General Barzynski asserted:

"We must be prepared to do some 'blitzkrieging' ourselves if the occasion demands it. For us to fail to prepare is to prepare to fail."

Edison Is Given Good Start in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23—The inaugural message of Gov. Charles Edison, delivered here on Tuesday, opens an "avenue of co-operation" between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the New Jersey Government, in the opinion of I. Grant Scott (R) of Cape May, Senate President.

The first reaction to the message from labor came from Irving Abramson, President of the New Jersey State Industrial Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Abramson sent a telegram to Governor Edison in which he said:

"Congratulations on your inaugural address and splendid program. You have given the common people a new hope and courage for a strong and progressive leader for the people of New Jersey."

First Woman Teacher For Flying Cadets?

MINEOLA, N. Y., Jan. 23 (AP)—In time of national emergency a privileged few of the hundreds of young men who will train for Army flying may find themselves being taught their loops and spot landings by women instructors.

Rita Joan Moynahan, has become the first of her sex at Roosevelt Field to pass a second course under the Civil Aeronautics Board, a sequel to the primary training given to college students throughout the Country.

She signed a pledge to act as military instructor in time of emergency and a C. A. B. representative could think of no reason why she and any other young women who pass the course might not be called.

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CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

LYNN

PEQUOT SHEETS

Size 63x99 —Regular Price $1.39	$1.00
Size 72x99 —Regular Price $1.49	$1.00
Size 72x108—Regular Price $1.59	$1.69
Size 81x99 —Regular Price $1.59	$1.69
Size 81x108—Regular Price $1.59	$1.19
Size 90x108—Regular Price $1.69	$1.29
40c Pillow Cases 42x38½	32c
45c Pillow Cases 45x38½	35c

Order by Phone if you wish!
Goddard Bros
Market Street — Telephone LY 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street — Malden 2350

February Furniture Sale
Now In Progress
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
Malden Square • Malden 3600

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We would be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth St. — Mal. 3097

Few Values in Used Fur Coats
WESSELL FUR SHOP
54 Exchange St., Malden

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist' Co.
Floral Designs and Flowers for Every Occasion. Tel. Mel. 1628
245 W. WYOMING AVENUE

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward — BLU. 9200
426 Adams Street — East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1896 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1615—0610 Nee.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Annual Clearance
Sale of Rugs, Linoleum, Curtains, and Fabrics, Bedding and Table Coverings
ENDS SATURDAY, FEB. 1ST

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0404. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday. Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FISKE'S
Luncheons—Dinners
Ice Cream—Candy
833-835 Beacon St.
Centre New. 2183

Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 8681
Parson Park Bel. 2265

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoe Store
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, now going on
190 North Street

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. — Tel. 2-1561

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue — Dial 7381

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Mark-Down Price on Woolrich Woolen Clothes
Coats—Pants—Jackets—Shirts
Grey and Red Checks and Plaids
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
800 Quincy Avenue — 39 Temple Street

January Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Prices very low. You may use our friendly Budget Plan.
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves.
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Hancock Street

Sale!
Florsheim Shoes—most styles reduced to $7.95 and $8.95
REMICK'S

A Major Bowes Used Car Special
1937 Chrysler Airflow
4-Door Sedan. Radio and Heater. Exceptionally Clean $475.00
Many others to choose from.
E. E. Wadsworth & Co. Inc.
424 Adams Street, Milton

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET — GRANITE 6613

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston — Pres. 0839

Clearance Sale
MEN'S CLOTHING
at
TALBOT'S
1387 HANCOCK STREET

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

READING

NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL W. BANCROFT & CO LUMBER
TELEPHONE READING 1264

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340
READING 0044

PERCY N. SWEETSER
New England Coke
Coal—Oil
Heat Regulator

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET — TEL. REA. 1566

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street — Stoneham, Mass.

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Good News Travels Fast!
That's why thrifty housewives by the thousands are passing the word 'round that the Star Market offers the lowest prices and the biggest savings on quality food!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE — FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Monitor Readers
Hood Tires and Other Makes
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street — Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
Bostock Furniture Company
10-12 Prescott Street
"Your Store" — Telephones 3421-3422

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous COAL
Special Agents for JEDDO HIGHLAND COAL
Telephone 3700 — Taunton, Mass.

Red Label Fruits and Vegetables
The Red Label is a positive guarantee of highest quality. Put up expressly for us.
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
"The Complete Food Store"
TAUNTON — TEL. 940 — MASS.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Do You Get Your Milk in a Cream Top Bottle?
Watertown's Only "Cream Top" Dairy
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mimeographing
Multigraphing
Typewriters:
Corona, Royal, Underwood, Remington
Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET — Wel. 1045

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. — Wel. 1276

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

Star Market Co.
3 Big Dollar Days
Mon., Tues., Wed., Jan. 27, 28, 29
The popular twice-a-year event smart housewives look forward to as their big chance to save on quality foods!
583 WASHINGTON ST. — WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies — Community Theater Bldg.

WEYMOUTH

NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water St., East Weymouth Tel. Wey. 0437
DeSoto-Plymouth Dealers
Headquarters for Guaranteed Used Cars
23 years at this address is your assurance of complete satisfaction

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD — OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/8 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GROCERY—FRUIT—VEGETABLES
L. & P. KEEN
43 Ellacombe Road, Torquay — Tel. 87282

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CORNWALL — Guests received, attractive surroundings; facing sea; rest or study. MRS. TODD-BROWN, Lynesse, St. Ives.

WALES: "NANTGARW HOUSE" near Cardiff—Christian Scientists welcomed for restful holidays. Tel.: Taff's Well 57.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

England

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870
868 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 — DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place — Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

TWICE A WEEK I pass your door
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT — TEL. 513

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 581

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE — BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD. BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts
Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
13 Western Road, Brighton

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol — Phone 24483
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 30787

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
ELECTRICAL WORK of All Kinds
Advice and Estimates Free
Colston Yard Colston Street, Bristol 1.

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
92 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street — Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane — Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper

HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME-DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street — Tel. 6686
And at 44 High Street — Tel. 6675
We greatly appreciate your custom

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
& Station Approach, & Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

EXETER

BRUFORDS
FINE OLD SILVER AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE
JEWELLERY
SILVER, CHINA AND GLASS
CLOCKS AND WATCHES
LEATHER BAGS, ETC.
241, High St. — Exeter

HARROW—NORTH

GIFTS
Fancy Bowls—Choice Blossoms
Bouquets and High Quality Work of all kinds artistically designed.
NORTH HARROW NURSERIES, Ltd.
Proprietors of:
MARGUERITE — SHADBOLT & SON
North Harrow Station — 3-B College Road
Tel.: Mar. 1043 — Harrow, Tel. Har 3936
Telegrams: Daisy, London

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3131 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

Ladies' Wear
WITTRICK
Pesco, Chilprufe & SOUTHWOLD HOMEKNIT
38 St. Mary's Street, Bungay
BUNGAY PHONE 172

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

A CARVER that carves. Our sales exceed 1000
5 Year Guarantee 4/9
Mortimer Rickes
PAIGNTON

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton — Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford — Phone 2303 Plymouth

TROULANS LTD.
97 TREVILLE STREET, PLYMOUTH
Suppliers of all types of scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3500
Branches: Torquay, Exeter, Honiton, Totnes

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage — Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. ... SOUTHSEA ... 2323

RICHMOND and District

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
PETERSHAM
Local Farm
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
136 WORK DISTRICT

ENGLAND

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road, Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)
Also at Vesey House — Phone 1461
(Opp. Lloyds Bank)
Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
Olgaard (Sachet System)

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON COURTENAY

HALL'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Sutton Courtenay — Berks.
Telephone Sutton Courtenay 27
Quality—Value—Service

SUTTON—Surrey

Excellent Selection of
SHEETS, PILLOWCASES
BLANKETS, TOWELS, Etc.
obtainable at
SHINNERS LTD.
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

DUGANS (OUTFITTERS) LTD.
24, High Street — Vigilant 0606
NEW GOODS for the NEW YEAR

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. — Frank East — Phone 93
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

PALK & SONS
48 Union Street, Torquay
Butchers and Poulterers
Noted for Sausages
Phone 2238

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
WINTER UNDERWEAR
Tel. 3286
Dainty and Warm
VISIT OUR HUNGARIAN CAFE AND RESTAURANT, TORQUAY

BENDLE BROS.
Printers . . . Stationers
15-16 GEORGE STREET, TORQUAY
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481

Vauxhall
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything
in
Groceries and Provisions
A visit respectfully invited
10 GROVE HILL ROAD
Phone Tunbridge Wells 729

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'Phone 2525 Waymarks 'Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORTHING

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
35-37-39 SOUTH ST., WORTHING
Why go to London when We are here?
Also
The Leading Estate Agents for Worthing and District

Wales

CARDIFF

Pentound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetles SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

JOY comes of a great law. But what is the condition? It is to do good. Abide in Christ and bring forth fruit, then comes the joy, and you can't help yourself. You don't make the joy. It simply follows after a certain cause, and I defy any man to do something for somebody, comfort them, help them, and not come back happier and full of joy. This is cause and effect, and anyone can get joy in this way. Abide in Christ, be in His presence, and you shall certainly have fulness of joy.—H. DRUMMOND

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Highway Rescue

Boston

Following a storm of blizzard proportions, a Wellesley woman drove up to Smith College to bring home her daughter for a short vacation. The trip to Northampton was accomplished without mishap. Returning, however, her car left the road on an icy curve, plunging into a snow bank, and the combined effort of the two occupants proved inadequate to free it. They controlled their increasing apprehension and awaited in confidence the help which must surely come, though so far few cars had been met on the road.

Eventually their patience was rewarded. A truck appeared, headed for Boston, and the driver quickly extricated the car. The women were relieved and grateful beyond words, but this was not all. A long stretch of road, hazardous with ice and mounting snowdrifts, still confronted them. The driver made a quick decision. His truck was equipped to carry automobiles. He therefore let down the runway, drove the car up onto the truck, helped the two women into their own car, and started the truck on its long trek to Boston.

Passing motorists, cautiously negotiating the icy road, took in the situation at a glance and smiled and waved their recognition of this Sir Walter Raleigh of the Highways.

Passive Resistance

Turning the pages of the "Boersen Zeitung" the other day, my eye was caught by a headline, "All horses must learn German." The story related some of the problems the Germans are having with their war booty. It seems that a lot of French, Belgian and Dutch horses were captured and taken to Germany. But they don't understand the German equivalents of "whoa" and "giddap." In fact, sometimes, the horses do just the reverse of what they are commanded to do.—Edwin Hartrich, CBS news correspondent, as quoted in Talks.

Daily Anecdote

Had Seen Bigger Men

When President and Mrs. Cleveland were making a tour of the South, they visited Atlanta. General Gordon was then Governor of Georgia and gave a reception in their honor. During the day, he said to the President, "Wouldn't you like to see a real old Southern mammy?"

"I certainly should," answered the President.

"Then I will send out to the plantation for my old mammy. She has nursed four generations of our family."

"Tom," he said to the coachman, "take the carriage, go out to the plantation and tell mammy to put on her best frock and come with you. Tell her that she is to meet the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States."

Tom went and nothing was seen of him until the reception was nearly over. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, with a few other guests, were grouped in the center of the room, when Tom was seen peeping in at the door. The General beckoned to him, saying, "Why doesn't mammy come?"

Unhesitatingly, Tom replied from the door, "Mammy say she ain't comin' to see no Gov'ner Cleveland. She's seen bigger men than he is. She's seen her Mass' John, an' she ain't keerin' about seein' no President of de United States."

Everybody laughed, and no one more heartily than the President.

Where Would You Find—

1. An anchovy?
2. The two nations involved in the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project?
3. The largest indoor theater in the world?
4. Croatia?
5. The Maine city where a huge new shipyard is to be built?
6. The Big Horn River?
7. Old Trafford?
8. The Luftwaffe?
9. The FCC?
10. The lowest point in Africa?

(Answers appear on this page)

Rippled Snow

To prevent snow glare on Canada's snow-covered aviation landing fields, corrugated pipe equipment is rolled over the snow to form ripples.

With Binding

The first printed Bible was not the first printing done with movable types, but it was the first such printing job big enough to require a binding.

Lines About Thinkers

By a Staff Artist

William Penn

1644-1718

WILLIAM PENN'S name ranks among the great in America.
He is remembered as the beloved founder of Pennsylvania.
Penn was the child of a luxurious home in Essex, England.
His father was a brilliant Admiral in the King's navy.
The boy had many friends, and years passed by merrily.
At fifteen he went to Oxford, the nursery of enthusiasms.
One day a new preacher came, a Quaker called Thomas Loe.
William was profoundly impressed by what the preacher said.
He attended all meetings; he studied the Quaker doctrines.
"My son must consort with people of rank," thought Sir William.
"I don't expect him to associate with cobblers and beggars!"
And the young man was sent away to the Court of France.
A year later he returned with a bright-hilted sword.
He wore laces and frills; he lisped compliments to ladies.
The proud Admiral now persuaded him to cross over to Dublin:
Here the famous Duke of Ormond was keeping a merry Court.
And young Penn entered heartily into a life of pleasure.

* * *

ONE EVENING in Cork he heard voices in a little house.
Peeping within he saw a few people listening to a sermon.
"There is a faith which overcomes the world," the preacher said:
"And there is a faith which is overcome by the world. . . ."
The preacher was none other than Loe addressing the Quakers.
William felt as if every word were spoken out of heaven.
Shortly afterward he gave up his sword to become a Quaker.
But people were not allowed free worship at that time.
If the police broke into a Quaker meeting, all were arrested.
One day William found himself in the Tower with the rest.
And from then on he was to spend most of his time in prison.

* * *

MANY YEARS came and went. . . . Admiral Penn passed on. . . .
Then William discovered that the Crown owed him an estate.
"The Puritans have gone away to Massachusetts," he pondered.
"Why not also take the Quakers somewhere in the New World?"
So the young man went before His Majesty the King and said:
"Friend Charles, wilt thou give me some land in America?
If thou dost so, I shall release the Crown from its debt."
A tract in America was of no great value to the Monarch.
He readily granted William all the land that he wanted.
"Shall we call it Sylvania?" suggested the happy Quaker.
"No indeed, it must be Pennsylvania," replied the Sovereign.
Thereupon Pennsylvania appeared on maps of the New World.
Soon thousands of Quakers landed along the Delaware River.
And the woods began to echo with merry sounds of hammers.

* * *

WILLIAM WAS greatly pleased when he arrived on his land.
He called the settlers to a long conference and said:
"You shall all be governed by laws of your own making. . . .
You shall live as a free, sober, and industrious people."
Then to the Indian chiefs gathered under an old tree:
"You and we are the children of the one and the same father. . . .
Let us all teach our children to be friends and brothers."
Penn then called his city Philadelphia, or Brotherly Love.
And colonists flocked to this land of peace across the sea.
Philadelphia is known as the nursery of American freedom:
It was there that the Declaration of Independence was signed.
It was there that the First Continental Congress met.
It was there that the Constitution of the United States was framed.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pietra

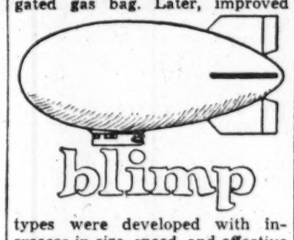
A Verse for Today . . .

And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people: and they shall say, The LORD *is my God.*—ZECH. 13:9.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a "Blimp" Is and How It Got Its Name?

The "blimp" is a small, nonrigid airship developed in England for use in scout and patrol duty. The first of these combination airplane and dirigible machines appeared in 1915, bearing the official name of Sea Scout or "S. S. type," but popularly known as a "blimp." The blimp consisted originally of the fuselage or body of a dismantled airplane, slung beneath an elongated gas bag. Later, improved



types were developed with increases in size, speed, and effective cruising range.

The blimps did excellent duty in scout and patrol service over the English Channel, particularly as convoys to troops and hospital ships, plying their way to or from "Blighty."

The name "blimp" is thought to have had its origin in the adjective **limp**, for the chief characterizing feature which distinguishes the blimp from the dirigible of the Zeppelin type is that it is nonrigid—has no supporting framework but maintains its shape solely by means of the pressure of air and gas.

As to who invented the name, the London News stated, in 1918, that, "Nobody in the R. N. A. S. (Royal Navy Air Service) ever called them anything but 'blimps,' an onomatopoeic name invented by that genius for apposite nomenclature, the late Horace Shortt."

In 1919, the first blimp to originate on this side of the Atlantic put in its appearance. Built by the Goodyear Company, it was just one-hundredth the size of the famous Graf Zeppelin and was promply nicknamed the "Pony Blimp." It was used to ferry passengers between Los Angeles and Catalina Islands, in mapping deep-sea fishing, and in making motion pictures. A whole fleet of blimps or "air yachts," as they are sometimes called, have since been constructed and put into service throughout the nation.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Jungle Evergreens

The world's greatest evergreen forests are not in the North, but in the equatorial jungles.

'Alaskan Gold

Alaska's gold production hit an all-time high in 1940 with $25,375,000 worth of gold.

Monitor Camera Club from G. B. Arthur, Washington, D. C.

Winter Trails

The Old Tow Path Near Massillon, Ohio

It's Been Said of Genius

Genius is infinite painstaking.—Longfellow.

Genius is entitled to respect only when it promotes the peace and improves the happiness of mankind.—Lord Essex.

One of the strongest characteristics of genius is the power of lighting its own fire.—John Foster.

There is no work of genius which has not been the delight of mankind; no word of genius to which the human heart and soul have not, sooner or later, responded.—James Russell Lowell.

Genius may be described as the spirit of discovery. It is the eye of the intellect, the wing of thought. It is always in advance of its time—the pioneer for the generation which it preceded.—Simms.

In Lighter Vein

For Example

The after dinner speaker, touching on the advantages of co-operation, said:

"Now take freckles. Think what a nice shade of tan they'd make if they would only get together."

Premature

Peering through the darkness, the Home Guard sentry saw a shadowy figure approaching. His rifle to the ready, he shouted the challenge: "Halt! Who goes there?"

"Foe!" came the answer.

The sentry was perplexed.

"Now don't muck about," he said, and repeated the challenge. "Halt! Who goes there?"

"Foe!" came the answer again.

Now completely bewildered, the sentry went inside and told the sergeant of the guard what had happened.

The sergeant scratched his head reflectively. Then deciding that perhaps he had better deal with the matter himself, he went outside and repeated the challenge: "Halt! Who goes there?"

"Foe!" came the reply again.

The sergeant grunted with disgust, then replied:

"Well, buzz off, then—we're not properly organized yet!"—Montreal Star.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A small fish found in abundance in the Mediterranean.
2. This is the proposed $250,000,000 project between the U. S. and Canada to provide ship-building basins, power, and a protected waterway to the sea.
3. The Radio City Music Hall in New York City; seats 6,200.
4. A former Hungarian province, now part of Yugoslavia.
5. Portland; the yards will employ 3,000 men in building cargo ships for Britain.
6. It rises in Fremont County, Wyoming, and empties into the Yellowstone River in Montana; 336 miles long.
7. The famous international cricket grounds at Manchester, England.
8. The German Air Force.
9. The Federal Communications Commission regulates interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio, to make good service available at reasonable rates to all people in the United States.
10. The Libyan Desert; 440 feet below sea level.

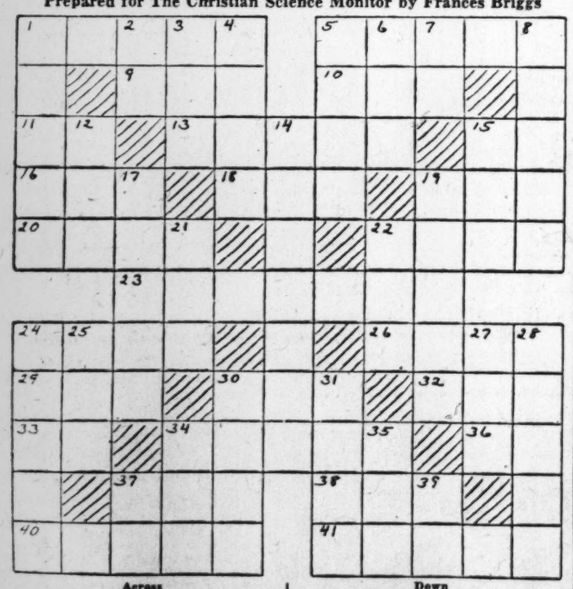
The Adventures of Waddles—*Hot Air Needed*

By THE HAGERS

THE TORN BALLOON WITH EXPERT SKILL WAS SEWED AND PATCHED BY CAPTAIN BILL.
"SO FAR SO GOOD," THE CAPTAIN CRIED. "BUT, MATES, WHAT CAN WE PUT INSIDE?
WE'LL HAVE TO BLOW HER UP SOMEHOW." A BRIGHT LOOK FLASHED ACROSS PETE'S BROW.
"ABOUT A MILE FROM HERE," SAID HE, "THERE'S SOMETHING I WANT YOU TO SEE."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird is said to have laid a golden egg?
5—What is New Hampshire's State flower?
9—A sailor is what?
10—Devoured.
11—While.
13—Who is Rigoletto's daughter in Verdi's opera?
15—What is the Keystone State (abbr.)?
16—What fruit consists of a kernel in a woody shell?
18—What is a Chinese sauce for fish?
19—Animal's protective covering.
20—Neat.
22—A delicate color.
23—What U. S. army officer wears four silver stars on shoulder straps?
24—What is a small singing bird?
26—What is a bone of the forearm?
29—Organ of hearing is what?
30—Animal kept as a companion.
32—Short, sharp bark.
33—What suffix forms adverbs from adjectives?
34—What are dipterous insects?
36—Pages (abbr.).
37—What is name of a card game?
38—What do you call cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
40—What small mammal has long pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur?
41—What is a division, class, or distinct portion of people?

Down

1—Person of fabulous size.
2—Old Testament (abbr.).
3—To hang down.
4—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
5—Well-bred woman is what?
6—What is a city of Paraguay?
7—What is a French article?
8—Who headed an expedition with Meriwether Lewis?
12—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
14—In German legend, who was a siren who haunted rock on right bank of Rhine?
15—Play on words is what?
17—What animal slightly exceeds lion in measurements?
18—Young mare is what?
21—Who are said to be governed with words?
22—What was Hadar's capital?
24—Who wrote "The History of Mr. Polly"?
25—A beam of light.
27—To doze.
28—The Winter Banana is what?
30—What implement was used by Jason?
31—Abraham dwelt in what?
34—Enemy.
35—What is a varying weight of India?
37—Lira (abbr.).
39—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Shift Into Reverse*

By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN... ARE YOU CLEANING UP YOUR ROOM AS I TOLD YOU TO?
YES, MOM, I'M FIXING IT!
WELL, WELL.. HERE'S THAT KEY THAT I COULDN'T FIND — NOW I WONDER WHERE THE LOCK IS....
HMM... LET ME SEE....
MAYBE IT'S IN THIS BOX UNDER THE BED....
HOW ARE YOU COMING WITH YOUR ROOM, BENJAMIN?
OH, MY...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Good to Me!*

By RODGERS

Ol' Togo seemed to be feeling pretty blue today- He found out that his family isn't going to take him South with them this winter—
"Don't they treat you all right in those boarding kennels?" I asked-
"Oh yes, they are very kind," he wagged-
"Do you have a comfortable place to sleep?"
"Yes, as a matter of fact I usually take my own bed along"-
"Well, how about the food?"
"Oh, it's excellent, the very best, just the proper amount, too, served right on time!"
"Do you get soap and water baths?"
"Oh no. They comb and brush you every day, but seldom if ever give you a soap and water bath!"
"Are there other dogs there to talk to?"
"Lots of them!"
"My, my!" I thought, "It sounds pretty nice to me!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Lindbergh Case

The opponents of effective aid to Britain could not have called a witness who would get a better hearing than Colonel Lindbergh. He has been the American hero, beloved for his clean courage, respected for his independence. On the question of a possible air attack on the United States he may qualify as an expert. And against those who talk of cross-ocean bombing as being a serious early peril he has a strong case. At the present stage of air power such raids could be unpleasant but could furnish no basis for invasion. The real case for awakening America should not be weakened by bombing scares.

Unfortunately Colonel Lindbergh's testimony may be accepted in the fields where he is not an expert. On questions of economics, international politics, naval strategy, or cultural and moral history, his views are merely those of an intelligent layman. Indeed, his failure to make any moral distinctions between democratic Britain—today more than ever the home of freedom, gallantly defending herself—and Nazi Germany—today the agent of cruelty, treachery, intolerance, terrorism, brutal oppressor of a dozen small countries—utterly disqualifies him on the fundamental issue in the world struggle of this hour.

Somewhat mechanistically minded the Colonel appears to have been captured by the mechanical efficiency and organizing genius of the German people. Potential German power should not be complacently underestimated. But recognition of it should not cause defeatism; rather it should spur the necessary effort to meet it and overcome it so long as it is driven by an evil purpose. It is defeatism which considers that mechanistic might is the wave of the future and fails to see that moral might such as the British, the Greeks, the Finns and the Chinese have displayed really owns the future and must hold the reins of progress.

In the fields of economics and politics the Lindbergh testimony is palpably incompetent. The assumption that a peace could be made which would give tolerable freedom to enslaved countries of Europe or anything except Hitler's discredited word as guarantee against a new and greater outbreak of gangsterism has been exploded by the Berlin press' own rejection of Senator Wheeler's similar peace plans.

The claim that because America has found some sort of basis for living with Soviet Russia it could be comfortable with a triumphant Triple Axis displays an ignorance of political and strategic realities which the instincts of most Americans condemn. Is expansionist, colonizing Germany no different from hermit Russia? Is rich, industrially powerful Germany to be compared with poverty-stricken Russia, still struggling out of a peasant economy?

Could Germany, master of the gates to the Atlantic, dominating Africa and allied with Japan in the Pacific, be regarded just the same by American naval power as Japan-bordered Russia—if Britannia no longer ruled the waves?

Can a Nazi victory be contemplated so complacently either in its moral, political or economic effects? The economic war that the totalitarian States have been waging—and for which the shortsighted trade policies of Britain and America must bear much blame—would make the United States an island in a barter-dominated world, run for the advantage of the Triple Axis.

Any economic life except that of a hermit would be on totalitarian terms. South America would be dominated economically, could be soon forced to adopt totalitarian regimes and grant air and naval bases to Germany and Japan. With such support what a fifth column there would be! Could Colonel Lindbergh live happily in that kind of world?

For most Americans, to ask the question is to answer it. And to tell them fundamentally what they must do about active support of democratic power in the world—now.

The Great Passport Mystery

Fact is stranger than E. Phillips Oppenheim. And just now it is moving in the same high circles among diplomats, statesmen and what-not. It is all morning coats and top hats and visits to royalty. And its hero is the American Colonel Donovan—yes, William J.—now on an "unofficial" mission in the Balkans.

Having no other official documents to be relieved of, Colonel Donovan finds himself without a passport. It seems to have disappeared in Bulgaria and special arrangements were made so that the Colonel could journey on to Yugoslavia. But the "who-done-it" angle remains to be cleared up. And who other than the author of "The Kingdom of the Blind"—in which high financial treason almost loses the World War for the Allies sometime between 1914 and 1918—could do the great passport mystery justice?

When asked about other papers pertaining to his mission, Colonel Donovan explained that the rest of his equipment was in his head. If some spy was lurking about at the moment he must have been discouraged by this information. For it is not expected that anyone is going to be able to make Colonel Donovan lose his head.

Reducing Relief Rolls

Some concern is being felt in New England because defense spending, now above $1,600,000,000 in this area, is not absorbing the unemployed as quickly as had been expected. In Rhode Island, for example, it is reported that while employment is up 10,000, or better than 13 per cent, during the last six months, State relief and WPA rolls have shrunk but 500, or less than 3 per cent.

All the factors are not known. It must be remembered that a great many, perhaps 40 per cent, of those on relief rolls are classified as "unemployable." The balance are for the most part unskilled and in need of training.

Some of this training work has been undertaken in New England. The initial effort has been largely focused on training younger workers without regard to whether they were on relief.

Moreover, these first six months have been necessarily devoted to getting the wheels of production in motion. Plant expansions in nearly 200 Massachusetts factories attest to this. When these expansions are completed and the new space "tooled up," acceleration of employment should follow.

Despite these explanations, however, there is no denying that results to date have been disappointing. Taxpayers had hoped, with reason, that as the defense costs mounted they might expect a lessening of the expenses of relief. The president of the New England Council, Ralph E. Flanders, has even proposed that the reduction of unemployment be made the chief gauge of success in the defense effort.

But the need for implements of defense is so acute as to override even the stark need for elimination of relief rolls, though this secondary goal need not be forgotten. Progress toward its realization might well be the particular concern of local and State officials. Certainly the relief rolls should be continuously combed for workers and training facilities utilized to the utmost.

Rumanian Dynamite

Rumania's political explosion discloses the architects of Europe's so-called "new order" as jerry-builders propping up a shaky structure with sticks of dynamite. Casualties in Rumania are reported as around 6,000, with 2,000 fatalities, and it is not certain that the shooting is over.

The Rumanian revolt has cut across party and ideological lines. Pro- and anti-Nazis, Communists and non-Communists, are reported as having made a common front against the Antonescu Government. It would appear that the grievances within Rumania are stronger than those which Rumanians feel against any outside Power. But it is likely these internal grievances have reached their present explosive pitch because of the machinations of outside interests. The subservience of the present regime to Berlin must be a source of humiliation to every patriotic Rumanian; and even the less patriotic must know that their economic troubles, their high prices, their food shortages, are attributable to this subservience.

The Nazis have constantly to reckon with the possibility of spontaneous revolt by the peoples they are oppressing. But in the Balkans they have also to reckon with the probable intrigue of their Soviet friends. Moscow may be in no position to say "thus far and no farther" to Berlin. But by such outbreaks as this in Rumania the Russians can give the Nazis some gentle hints as to the potential results of too much German pressure in the Balkans.

One can only guess what inspiration lies behind Rumania's disorder. This, though, is clear—that while Britons must watch the skies to guard against explosives, the Nazis must look both above and beneath. Europe is not to be pacified by conquest.

Our Readers Say—

"Boat Flies Like Plane"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a Wide World photograph captioned, "Boat Flies Like Plane." Beneath the picture as follows: "Glider Speedboat. This new type of craft, the invention of a Cologne, Germany, engineer, is driven by an airplane propeller and is said to be capable of tremendous speed. Photo is passed by the German censor."

An article dated November 15, 1922, published in The Christian Science Monitor under the title of, "Sea Sled May Revolutionize Traffic on Tropical Rivers. Speedy Craft With Shallow Draft Given Interesting Test in Colombia—Uses Air Propellers," says in part:

> An account was given of the launching of the sea sled Luz at West Mystic, Conn., in the presence of Mrs. Ospina, wife of President Ospina of Colombia, their daughter Elena, Señor Olaya-Herrara, the Colombian Minister at Washington; Señor Gonzales Mejia, president of the Transportes Rapidos Fluviales, builders of the sled, and other distinguished guests. The article stated that the sled might revolutionize South American river travel.
>
> The Luz was shipped to Cartagena and assembled there by Señor Mejia. Much interest was manifested at that port in the novel craft which is described as 50 feet long with a commodious compartment for twenty passengers. It is provided with four heavy motors located astern, and has a speed of thirty-six miles an hour made possible by the use of an air propeller. It is stated that as speed develops the bow rises, leaving the stern in only three inches of water which will enable the sled to glide over logs and snags. . . .
>
> Señor Mejia later proceeded to Barranquilla with his invention by way of the Dique Canal, whence he negotiated the Magdalena River to Porto Berrio, a distance of 503 miles from Barranquilla, making the trip in approximately twenty-eight hours of traveling time. Several stops were made at river towns, and a heavy wind was encountered on the Magdalena which caused the Luz to tie up, but it made a splendid showing under the circumstances.

I was in Colombia at the time this test was made and learned that while the sea sled was a technical success, later it proved to be a commercial failure. The venture was caught between competition of the slow river freight and passenger carriers with relatively low rates, and the rapid Scadta hydroplane air service, both plying between Barranquilla and Bogota. Moreover, the high cost of power for the sea sled at thirty-six miles per hour, and the hydroplane service of about three times greater speed for the same expenditure of power, spelled the Waterloo of the sea sled in Colombia. I doubt very much if the German "Glider Speedboat" is capable of "tremendous speed."

Manila — V. V. CLARK

The New Lebensraum

Depths of the Sea

Men have pretty thoroughly mapped the earth above the sea level, and by this process of outlining the land, they have limited the coasts of the sea. But, aside from sounding, that is the measurement of sea depths, and the examination of the minute samples of sea bottom brought up by sounding machines, the nature of the bed of the sea remains as much a mystery as it was in the times of Herodotus.

Myths come to us out of the dim memory of the race telling of whole continents engulfed, of Atlantis in the Atlantic, and Mu, in the Pacific, and others, perhaps, that have been forgotten. Therefore, all that we know about the ocean bed is its approximate shape. What is down under the bottom of the sea? It is a question to ponder over when we think that men have conquered the earth. And what is in the sea itself? It is a teeming watery world, in which there swims an enormous creation living, not on law, but by might and the survival of the strongest, or the most numerous. All of this is part of the mystery of the sea.

According to Maury, the average depth of the Atlantic is about 12,000 feet, or say two miles, with a somewhat lower average bottom level in the Pacific. Two miles is not very far away, but we still have to develop a technique that will penetrate that far, and farther, and withstand the tremendous pressure of the weight of water, if we are to begin the exploration of the sea bottom. William Beebe has descended over half a mile in his bathysphere, a globe of steel, but this depth comes close to the limit, so far as man's present means of undersea travel is concerned.

From another standpoint the visual exploration of the sea bottom, of the living and growing things, is close at hand. Cameras can be sent down to any depth, and controlled from the surface. By means of gyros, such as those invented by Elmer Sperry, the lenses may be swept about in circles, while the eye of the camera, backed by powerful rays, can swing through the unknown world and come up with a picture of hidden secrets miles below the surface. There are fish without eyes, and curious creatures that glow with rows of lights like the port holes on a steamer at night; many of these specimens have been dredged up, and some explode when the great pressure of water is removed as they near the surface.

For centuries the sea bottom has been nothing more than a bed for submarine cables, or a place to drop anchors. What lies under the bottom, what geologic treasures and secrets are bedded below the slime, below the silt of the centuries, is all there for our future explorers to find out. Wrecks on the sea bottom, great galleons freighted with gold, have long challenged us. The most notable of recent salvage jobs, the finding and bringing up of the gold sunk on the steamer Egypt, in the stormy Bay of Biscay, is a record full of disaster and heroism and finally a story of success.

The deepest sounding, 35,400 feet, known as the Mindanao Depth, was recorded by the German cruiser Emden on April 29, 1927, in the Philippine Trough, at approximately Lat. 9° 41′ N., Long. 126° 50′ E. The second deepest spot, 34,626 feet, was recorded by the sonic equipment of the U. S. S. Ramapo, an oil tanker, on April 30, 1933, at Lat. 30° 43′ N., Long., 142° 28′ E., a spot southeast of Yokohama and north of the Bonin Islands.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Garner of Texas

By Erwin D. Canham

A wise Washington correspondent, who was as gentle and kindly as his craft is supposed to be cynical and hard-boiled, once said to me: "I've known every President since Benjamin Harrison. And they were all fine men. I mean, there was something fine in all of them." You almost have to apply his rule in estimating the career of John Nance Garner, who has just left his familiar Washington and taken the train to Texas.

Mr. Garner was the very archetype of the American politician, or shall we say the Texas politician. He held public office continuously for just four years less than half a century. He was the most influential Vice-President the United States has had since the days of the first three who were runners-up for the Presidency. Sitting with "the boys" in his Capitol office, which came to be known as "Cactus Jack's dog house," he was able to smooth and expedite the way of New Deal legislation for about five and a half years, and to impede it somewhat for the rest of the time.

Once upon a time I traveled some 9,000 miles with Mr. Garner on an ocean trip, and some minutes of most days I watched him at his favorite card game. He played his cards, in the words of the game, very close to the chest. So it was in his career. Leaning on the unfailing Southern Democratic rule of seniority, he sat tight in the House of Representatives, did what the leaders told him, let his native good sense be his guide, and ultimately he came one person short of the Presidency of the United States. For seven years that person in the way was Franklin D. Roosevelt; for one year it was Adolf Hitler.

* * *

The parallel between Calvin Coolidge and John Garner is very tempting. Both were life-long office-holders. Both were patient and shrewd. Both had their moments of heroism. Both were taciturn and salty-spoken. Both were helped by splendid wives. Both typified the days when the best government was the least government, despite Mr. Garner's service in the New Deal. Both were thrifty. Both took naps in the afternoon.

But there was this difference: Although Mr. Garner came to be somewhat of a millionaire, he was always a man of the debt-conscious West. He stood for one kind of have-not. Mr. Coolidge, though he was never a wealthy man, was of mortgage-holding State Street. "They hired the money, didn't they?" applied as much to the borrowers from Texas as the borrowers from Britain. So it was that in the grim years of 1930-32 Mr. Garner became, so to speak, a "New Dealer." As long as the New Deal was regulating Wall Street, or distributing largesse to the farmers, or beating down interest rates, or bearing the Democratic Party into the promised land of power and pelf, Mr. Garner was a New Dealer. When the New Deal got too chummy with C. I. O., when its distributions went mostly to city unemployed, when its restrictions and its planning got to the once-mortgaged West, Mr. Garner parted company.

And then, hoping that the war would remain inactive, Mr. Garner became a Presidential candidate. But the time was wrong. So he stayed home in Uvalde to hunt and fish and look after his investments. The finale of his Vice-Presidential career was happy. With the manners of political veterans, he and President Roosevelt laughed and chaffed and shook hands. The dreams of greater glory were gone. There was nothing left in Washington for him. Down in Texas there was home, and the smell of the sagebrush of a morning, and campfires under the soft stars, and frosty sunrises in the chaparral.

* * *

The American political system has been filled with a rank and file of Garners from the time it began. They have occasionally been Presidents. Speakers of the House have nearly always been Garners. So have the people who handled tariff bills, and who sat in many a Cabinet chair, who occasionally uneasily filled a legation or embassy in foreign lands. They have operated the party system fairly well. They have been rugged and practical and often lovable. There has been "something fine in all of them." But perhaps America deserved better.

This is, alas, a sour farewell to "Cactus Jack," who was loved by nearly all of Washington, and most Americans, who knew him. He played his game supremely well, and fairly, according to his rules. He helped to run the only party system we had. We made him, and we helped make and perpetuate the rules. If the rules were wrong, it's our fault, not that of the cheery, ruddy, frosty-eyebrowed figure in the big hat who's gone off to a mighty pretty camp grounds.

Mirror of World Opinion

What to Teach Soldiers

While in Dallas, Walter Wanger, the famous motion picture producer, expressed the hope that the training would be made broad enough to include subjects not usually thought of as military.

Mr. Wanger cited the fact that our purpose is to defend the entire Western Hemisphere, and that, to perfect this defense, we must have the assistance of Latin America, and our fighting men must appreciate the scope of their assignment.

Courses in United States, Canadian, and Latin-American history are favored by Mr. Wanger for the trainees, as well as instruction in the Spanish and Portuguese languages. His point is well taken.—*Dallas (Texas) Times-Herald.*

The Hope for Democracy

The hope for democracy is the victory of those Powers which believe in our way of life, and in a peace that really assures the principles of free enterprise throughout the world; the reopening of the trade routes, the re-establishment of the open markets, and the rebirth of the confidence of men in one another.—WENDELL WILLKIE.

The Wide Horizon

Mobilizing Morale

By R. H. Markham

Most Americans agree with President Roosevelt's declaration that our country and our ideals are facing a very grave crisis. A majority of us would like to do something about it. We realize that America is under attack and should like to help fight off the attack. At the very least, we should like to find a way to register our convictions and bear witness of our devotion to democracy.

Indications of the growth of defense morale multiply daily. A chief defense task now is for our leaders to help co-ordinate and unify these moral forces. The following are ways in which devotion to the cause of democracy is expressing itself in the United States today:

A book called "The Unity of Man" or a "Declaration on World Democracy" has just been issued by sixteen prominent American scholars, writers, and publicists. Though of many different racial origins, influenced by varying cultural traditions, and living in widely separated areas, they have united in a very serious attempt to re-define democracy and work for it.

Another expression of militant resolution is found in the report on peace of the Woman's Centennial Congress. After long study, representatives of America's leading women's organizations recommend all possible aid to Britain, including repeal of the Johnson and Neutrality Acts, all possible aid to China, and co-operation in the Western Hemisphere.

Likewise more than fifty influential cultural leaders have sent Congress an open letter, urging that America's whole productive capacity be directed to the single end of producing implements for defending democracy. They invite every American agreeing with them to point their action.

* * *

A number of prominent anti-Fascist refugees, from countries invaded by the Axis, are endeavoring to form an anti-Fascist union.

The well-known publicist, Edward L. Bernays, has prepared a very useful book called "Speak Up for Democracy." It contains many very practical instructions and has opened the way for effective action in many places.

The gifted writer and thinker, Reinhold Niebuhr, has written a book called "Christianity and Power Politics," that deals very convincingly with pacifism, in the face of the present conflict.

Louis Adamic, the distinguished writer, has brought about the creation of a Common Council for American Unity, which publishes a new magazine, "Common Ground." It is an excellent endeavor to help all of us Americans of all origins to show our unity.

The Citizenship Educational Service has put out a striking booklet on "The Trojan Horse."

The Friends of Democracy, directed by Dr. L. M. Birdhead, is doing useful work in combatting un-American activity.

The Council for Democracy is a promising organization that seems to be developing a creative, energetic, extensive activity.

The Committee for Defending America by Aiding the Allies is performing an exceedingly useful service.

Teachers, professors, clergymen, writers, workers, women's societies, radio commentators, theatrical people constantly give ringing testimony to their determination to defend democracy. Current lists of new publications reveal an unceasing stream of books and pamphlets defending democracy.

* * *

But all these efforts are still more or less disconnected and limited. Most Americans are passive most of the time—in spite of the extremely grave crisis. Our moral defense lags behind even our material defense.

So, the first task of those hundreds of Americans who are foremost in giving expression to the sentiments we, the multitudes, feel, and in implementing the devotion by which most of us are moved, is to find a method for mobilizing the national will. A way must be provided by which we common people may show our attitudes, may testify, may bear witness, may stand up and speak up, may proclaim our determination to defend democracy.

America is a land of extreme diversity, but most of us have at least two things in common, namely, faith in democracy and the will to defend democracy. In that, labor and capital, left wing and right wing, PM and the Herald Tribune, new Americans and Yankees, East and West, and North and South are one. We must find a way to bring this will to united expression, as in an all-national choir. Those millions of us who have one conviction must speak as with one voice.

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